CMP-SPRCP-76-1

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

U.S AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONG KONG, B.C.C.

JANUARY 5-9, 1976

U. I. C. C.
MAR 12 1976
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

KEEP UP TO DATE

Between the time you ordered this report—which is only one of the hundreds of thousands in the NTIS information collection available to you—and the time you are reading this message, several *new* reports relevant to your interests probably have entered the collection.

Subscribe to the **Weekly Government Abstracts** series that will bring you summaries of new reports *as soon as they are received by NTIS* from the originators of the research. The WGA's are an NTIS weekly newsletter service covering the most recent research findings in 25 areas of industrial, technological, and sociological interest—invaluable information for executives and professionals who must keep up to date.

The executive and professional information service provided by NTIS in the **Weekly Government Abstracts** newsletters will give you thorough and comprehensive coverage of government-conducted or sponsored research activities. And you'll get this important information within two weeks of the time it's released by originating agencies.

WGA newsletters are computer produced and electronically photocomposed to slash the time gap between the release of a report and its availability. You can learn about technical innovations immediately—and use them in the most meaningful and productive ways possible for your organization. Please request NTIS-PR-205/PCW for more information.

The weekly newsletter series will keep you current. But *learn what you have missed in the past* by ordering a computer **NTISearch** of all the research reports in your area of interest, dating as far back as 1964, if you wish. Please request NTIS-PR-186/PCN for more information.

WRITE: Managing Editor
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

Keep Up To Date With SRIM

SRIM (Selected Research in Microfiche) provides you with regular, automatic distribution of the complete texts of NTIS research reports *only* in the subject areas you select. SRIM covers almost all Government research reports by subject area and/or the originating Federal or local government agency. You may subscribe by any category or subcategory of our WGA **(Weekly Government Abstracts)** or **Government Reports Announcements and Index** categories, or to the reports issued by a particular agency such as the Department of Defense, Federal Energy Administration, or Environmental Protection Agency. Other options that will give you greater selectivity are available on request.

The cost of SRIM service is only 45¢ domestic (60¢ foreign) for each complete microfiched report. Your SRIM service begins as soon as your order is received and processed and you will receive biweekly shipments thereafter. If you wish, your service will be backdated to furnish you microfiche of reports issued earlier.

Because of contractual arrangements with several Special Technology Groups, not all NTIS reports are distributed in the SRIM program. You will receive a notice in your microfiche shipments identifying the exceptionally priced reports not available through SRIM.

A deposit account with NTIS is required before this service can be initiated. If you have specific questions concerning this service, please call (703) 451-1558, or write NTIS, attention SRIM Product Manager.

This information product distributed by

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161

CMP-SPRCP-76-1

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 6007-6011
January 5-9, 1976

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Advance Through the Waves Under the Correct Line 1

Turn the School into a Tool of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat - a short commentary 9

LITERARY AND ART FRONT

Attention Should Be Paid to Fostering New-born Forces - by Wen Hsiao 11

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
US Department of Commerce
Springfield, VA. 22151

Page

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR KANG SHENG

Peking Papers Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 14

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

East China Rural Middle School Helps Learn-from-Tachai Movement 15

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Northeast China Port City Develops Industry at High Speed 17

SEA PORTS

China Adds 40 New Modern Deep-Water Berths to Its Sea Ports 19

GOOD HARVESTS

North China County Reaps Bumper Harvest 21

WEATHER FORECASTS

Weather Forecast in Service of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry 23

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng at Chinese Embassy 25

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana Foreign Minister Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 25

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Government Officials Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 26

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets British Professor 26

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang Leaves Peking for Burma 26

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Rangon 27

Page

Death of Comrade Kang Sheng Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Rangoon 27

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Government Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 27

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Officials Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 28

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japan International Trade Promotion Association Visiting Group 29

Death of Comrade Kang Sheng Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Tokyo 29

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 30

CHINA AND LAOS

President Souphanouvong Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 30

Lao Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 31

Lao Leaders of Phong Saly Province Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 32

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Death of Comrade Kang Sheng Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Kuala Lumpur 32

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Study Group Leaves Mexico for Home 32

Chinese Study Group Ends Visit to Mexico 33

Mexican Government Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 34

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Foreign Ministry Official Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng at Chinese Embassy 34

Page

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Arafat Extends Condolences to Chairman Mao on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 34

Arafat Extends Condolences to Chairman Chu Teh on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 35

Arafat Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 36

Palestinian Leaders Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 36

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Death of Comrade Kang Sheng Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Manila 37

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Educational Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 37

Rwandan Foreign Minister Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 38

CHINA AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Chinese Vice Premier Continues Talks with President of Sao Tome and Principe 38

NPC Chairman Chu Teh Meets President and Mme. Da Costa 38

Peking Grand Banquet Warmly Welcomes President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and His Wife 39

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech 41

President Manuel Pinto Da Costa's Speech at Banquet in His Honor 43

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets President and Madame Da Costa and Other Distinguished Guests from Sao Tome and Principe 46

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Leaders Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 47

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Military Attache of DRVN Embassy Gives Reception Marking Anniversary of Founding of Vietnam People's Army 47

Page

Vietnamese Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 48

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Leader Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 48

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception 49

Yugoslav Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng at Chinese Embassy 49

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Defense Force Basketball Team Feted in Peking 50

Zambian Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 50

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Train Workers with Socialist Consciousness and Culture in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements 51

SPECIAL AMNESTY OF WAR CRIMINALS IN CUSTODY

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: A Proletarian Policy 67

Chinese Judicial Organs Decide to Pardon and Release Kuomintang Personnel in Custody 68

OPEN DOOR EDUCATION

Wuhan University Follows Open-Door Education Policy 72

New Progress in Open-Door Education in Shanghai Middle School 73

RAILROADS

New Railway Trunk Line Built in Central China 74

RUBIDIUM CHRONOMETERS

China Makes Rubidium Chronometers 76

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 78

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 78

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Government Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng at Chinese Embassy 79

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 79

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

President of Austrian National Council Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 79

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian and EEC Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . . 80

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 80

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 81

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Diplomatic Envoys in Sofia Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 81

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese President Receives Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade 81

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Official Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 82

Burundi President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 82

Page

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 83

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Government Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 83

Congolese President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 84

CHINA AND CUBA

President of Cuba-China Friendship Association Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 84

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 85

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Diplomatic Envoys in Prague Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 85

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Doyen of Diplomatic Corps in Berlin Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 85

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 86

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Foreign Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 86

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Parliamentary Speaker Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 87

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Officials Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 87

CHINA AND GERMANY

Chairman of Communist Party of Germany (M-L) Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . . . 88

Page

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 88

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong and Macao Pay Last Respects to Late Comrade Kang Sheng 89

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Diplomatic Envoys to Hungary Mourn Over Comrade Kang Sheng's Death 89

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Officials Condole Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 90

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 90

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Delegation of Central Committee of Indonesian Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 91

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 92

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 92

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Officials and Personages of Various Circles Coneole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 92

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan Official Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 93

Kenyan President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 94

CHINA AND KOREA

Friendship Visiting Group of Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea Visits Kirin, Harbin and Taching Oilfields . 94

Page

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Representative of Kuwaiti Emir Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 95

CHINA AND LAOS

Message of Condolence from Laos on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . . . 96

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malgasy Foreign Minister MOurns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 96

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Sends Message to Chairman Mao Tsetung, Expressing Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . . 97

Malian Head of State Sends Message to Chairman Chu Teh, Expressing Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . . . 97

Malian Leader Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 98

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 98

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 98

Mauritanian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 99

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Official Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 99

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Diplomatic Envoys to Mongolia Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 100

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Representative of Moroccan Government Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 100

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican Foreign Minister Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 100

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Officials, Friends Condole Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . . . 101

Page

CHINA AND NETHERLAND

Dutch Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 101

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Leader Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 102

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Government Official Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 102

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Personages Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 102

CHINA AND PERU

Representative of Peruvian President Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 103

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Communist Party of Philippines Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 103

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Officials Mourn Over Comrade Kang Sheng's Death 104

Comrade Mijal Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 104

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 106

CHINA AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

President and Mme. Manuel Pinto Da Costa Attend Concert in Peking 106

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Government Official Condoles on Comrade Kang Sheng's Death 107

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Senegalese President 108

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . . 108

Page

CHINA AND SOMALI

Somali Government Officials MOurn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 109

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Diplomatic Envoys of 57 Nations in Moscow Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 109

Commentary by NCNA Correspondent: Why Do Soviet Revisionists Play Up "Socialist International Fluidity of Manpower" . . 109

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Government Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . . . 112

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Government Officials Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 112

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 113

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Personages Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 113

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 114

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 114

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Speaker of National Assembly Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 115

Thailand Communist Party Central Committee Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 115

CHINA AND TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Trinidad-Tobago Foreign Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 116

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 117

Page

President of National Assembly of Tunisia Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 117

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 118

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Foreign Minister Mourns Over Seath of Comrade Kang Sheng . . 118

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of Many Countries to UN Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 118

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Representative of Venezuela's Congress President Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng at Chinese Embassy 119

CHINA AND VIETNAM

PLA Peking Unit Meeting Celebrates Vietnam People's Army Anniversary 120

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Yemeni Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 121

Yemeni Leader Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 121

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Representative of Zairian President Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 122

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Eloquent Facts and Forceful Answers 123

BANKING

Fight for the Strict Enforcement of the State's Financial and Economic Systems 132

Strengthen the Control and Supervision of Money - by Kung Yeh-p'ing 136

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

Tsinghua University Graduates Apply To Go Where Motherland Needs Them Most 137

Page

Sinkiang's First Worker-Peasant-Soldier College Graduates Go To Work 139

Peking Newspaper Features Aspirations of Chinese University Graduates 140

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Twelve Million Educated Young Chinese Settle in Countryside 141

RELEASED KMT PERSONNEL

Leading Members of CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department Receive Released KMT Personnel 144

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Province Wrests Good Harvest from Severe Drought 147

Tibet Reaps Another Rich Harvest 149

OIL REFINERIES

New Oil Refinery Completed in East China 151

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Cultural and Propaganda Delegation of Albanian Ministry of People's Defense 152

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Personages of Various Circles Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 152

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Minister of Trade Fetes Chinese Minister 153

CHINA AND CHAD

Diplomatic Envoys to Chad Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . . 153

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Friend Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 154

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Foreign Minister Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 154

Page

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Foreign Minister MOurns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . . 155

CHINA AND GUINEA

Diplomatic Envoys to Guinea Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng . 155

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Diplomatic Envoys to Guinea-Bissau Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 155

CHINA AND GUYANA

Death of Comrade Kang Sheng Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Georgetown 156

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Friends Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 156

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Japanese Friends 157

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Young Activists' Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party 157

Japanese International Trade Promotion Association Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home 158

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking 158

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Friendship Visiting Group of WPK Central Committee 159

Friendship Visiting Group of WPK Central Committee Leaves Peking for Home 159

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Premier Receives Peking Football Team Leader 160

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 160

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 161

Page

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Watches Performance of Chinese Song and Dance Troupe 161

Pakistan Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 162

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

President and Mme. Manuel Pinto Da Costa Visit Shanghai 163

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Manuel Pinto Da Costa Hold Talks 164

President and Mme. Manuel Pinto Da Costa Give Grand Farewell Banquet 165

President Manuel Pinto Da Costa's Toast 167

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Toast 169

President and Mme. Da Costa Leave Peking for Korea 170

China-Sao Tome and Principe Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade Agreements Signed in Peking 171

CHINA AND SOMALIA

China, Somalia Sign Document on Well Drilling, Water Supply Works 172

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 172

CHINA AND TOGO

Diplomatic Envoys to Togo Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 173

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 173

CHINA AND UN

UN Geneva Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 174

Page

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta Government Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 174

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Official Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 175

President of West German Bundestag Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 175

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chinese Vice Premier Meets New Ambassador of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to China 175

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese, Zambian Army Basketball Teams Play in Peking 176

Zambian Army Basketball Team Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 177

NATIONAL

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

A Letter to the Great Leader Chairman Mao by the Second Group of Graduating Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students of Tsinghua University 178

Far of Vision and Firm of Step - by Sha Ch'ing 181

Take Practical Action To Hit Back at the Right-Deviation Trend to Reverse the Decisions Already Made 183

Peking University Graduates Pledge to Work in Rural, Border Areas 185

PIG BREEDING

Raise Pigs With Vigor and Extra Vigor - by Shang Shih-wen 187

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHUNG CHIH-PING

Peking Meeting Mourns Comrade Chung Chih-ping 192

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

220,000 Educated Young People from Three Chinese Provinces Settle in Countryside 193

Page

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Shanghai Workers' Colleges Forge Ahead 194

SHANGHAI

Shanghai Port Handles Record Amount of Cargo 195

TIBET

Daughters and Sons of Emancipated Tibetan Serfs Go to School 197

Barefoot Doctors on "Roof of the World" -- Tibet 198

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Sinkiang Undertakes Large-Scale Farmland Improvement 199

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China Province Reports Good Harvest 200

MEDICAL WORKERS

More Medical Workers from Tientsin Go to Countryside 202

POWER OUTPUT

Output of Liuchiahsia Power Station Exceeds All China's Pre-Liberation Total 203

FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD SITUATION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Factors for Both Revolution and War Are Increasing 204

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Great Change in International Economic Relations 208

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Cultural and Propaganda Delegation of Albanian Ministry of People's Defense Leaves Peking for Home 212

Albanian Military Delegation Visits Takang Oilfield in Tientsin 212

Page

CHINA AND BENIN

Diplomatic Envoys to Benin Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 214

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Reg Birch Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 214

British Friend Joshua Horn Passes Away in Peking 215

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Leaders Receive Chinese Minister 216

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Concludes Burma Visit 216

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking 217

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leader Leaves Berlin for Home 217

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Minister of Health Gives Banquet in Honor of Ethiopian Provisional Military Government Health Delegation 218

CHINA AND FINLAND

Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 218

CHINA AND ITALY

Red Star Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Front of Italy Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 219

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Italian Bolshevik Communists Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 220

CHINA AND JAPAN

Young Activists' Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party Leaves Peking for Home 220

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Japanese Theatrical Artists' Delegation 221

Page

CHINA AND KOREA

Visiting Group of Korean Donghae Sea Transport Corporation Leaves Peking for Home 221

Chinese-Korean Public Health Corporation Plan Signed 221

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chairman of North Kalimantan Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 222

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Liaoning Song and Dance Troupe Leaves Rawalpindi for Home . . 223

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Chinese Public Security Organs Release Soviet Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter Crew Who Entered Chinese Territory 224

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Communist Party Sends Message of Condolence on Death Of Comrade Kang Sheng 224

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Thai Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Uthai Thongphakdi 225

NATIONAL

ACUPUNCTURAL ANESTHESIA

A Tentative Discussion on Movement of Opposites in Acupunctural Anesthesia - by Wang Chi-sheng 226

LANGUAGE REFORM

Make Use of Chinese Phoneticization to Teach Foreign Students the Chinese Language - by I Chung 232

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

Excellent Graduation Projects by Worker-Peasant Soldier Students of Tsinghua University 239

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Workers' Colleges in North China City 243

CHILDREN'S PALACES

Children's Palaces in East China Lake City 244

FUKIEN FRONT

PLA Units on Fukien Front To Suspend Shelling During New Year Holidays 246

Page

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Medical and health Work Develops in Southwest China Minority Area 246

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Central China City Develops Industry 248

OILFIELDS

China's Northwestern Oilfield Fulfills State Plan Ahead of Schedule 249

GOOD HARVESTS

China's Second Most Populous Province Reaps All-Round Bumper Harvest 250

Northwest China Provinces Win Good Harvests 252

HSISHA ISLANDS

Crew Members of Foreign Vessels Rescued After Striking Reef Off China's Hsisha Islands 254

FOREIGN RELATIONS

DANGER OF NEW WORLD WAR

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Growing Danger of New World War 256

CHINA AND AFRICA

African People Bring About Excellent Situation Through Struggle 260

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Returns to Peking from Burma 264

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

Government Delegation of Democratic Republic of East Timor Arrives in Peking 265

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Leader of Government Delegation of East Timor 265

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Government Delegation of Democratic Republic of East Timor 266

Page

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Health Minister Gives Return Banquet in Peking 267

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets Health Delegation of Ethiopian Provisional Military Government 268

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Theatrical Artistes' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 268

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Mexican Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gonzalez 269

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Birthday of His Majesty King Birendra 269

Lhasa Reception Marks Birthday of His Majesty King Birendra of Nepal 270

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Speed-Skaters Leave Changchun for Peking 270

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Released Soviet Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter Crew Leave Peking for Home 271

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Tanzanian Ambassador to China 271

CHINA AND US

Former US President Nixon's Daughter and Husband Arrive in Peking 272

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

January 5, 1976 No. 6007

****
* NATIONAL *
****

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Advance Through the Waves Under the Correct Line

- Pleased to see the excellent situation of the revolution in education in the Chaoyang Agricultural College

by

Jen-min Jih-pao's Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 13, 1975)

A short time ago, your reporter paid a visit to the Chaoyang Agricultural College, and was very much inspired by what he saw and heard. Here, the leadership of the working class over the school is steadily strengthened, the role of the worker-peasant-soldier students in "going to the university, managing the university and reforming the university" is further brought into play, and the spiritual outlook of the teachers and students has undergone profound changes. Look, the third term of college students "from the commune and back to the commune" who will soon graduate are making use of the period of time before they leave school to add tiles and bricks for building this socialist new university. The 600 and more students newly enrolled in school have, inspired by the Tachai spirit, set up 500 mow of teaching bases on the banks of the Taling River. The cadres and teachers who are about to leave for the basic points for conducting scientific research and teaching in the countryside are running study classes to study how they could bring their role into play in the great movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country. The graduates of the previous two terms have successively returned to school to report their gains in the struggle on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. The literature and art class newly opened this year has already commenced.... An excellent situation of growing prosperity is prevailing.

The Chaoyang Agricultural College has triumphantly advanced in the course of struggle. As early as August, the Chaoyang Agricultural College Party Committee ran a study class for responsible persons at the college

and departmental levels as well as the representatives of the workers' propaganda team, teachers and students to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and vowed to carry the revolution in education through to the end. Under the leadership of the college Party committee, the teachers and students conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, took class struggle as the key link, criticized and repudiated in depth the revisionist line in education and the erroneous trends of thought that seek to negate the revolution in education, and continuously consolidated and developed the fruits of the revolution in education. High-spirited and united as one, they were resolved to follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education and turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I.

"Doing just the opposite of what the revisionist line in education taught for 17 years" to practice "from the commune and back to the commune" is the principal experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College in conducting education, the concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," in the agricultural college. Though this new thing has come into being for only a few years, with its correct orientation, it is full of life and has already revealed its great vitality and won the concern and love of the broad masses of cadres and the people.

Facts are more convincing than eloquent theories. Those strange talks in educational circles that perversely denounce the practice of "from the commune and back to the commune" as "inadequate," "not all-round," "impracticable in a big country," etc., have all been smashed to smithereens by large quantities of facts. After their introduction in newspapers, the new experiences of the Chaoyang Agricultural College in starting a socialist agricultural college have won the warm welcome and support of the broad masses of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary teachers and students on the educational battlefront, and tens of thousands of educated youth people who have gone to the countryside or returned to their villages. In less than one year, more than 80,000 people have come from all places and walks of life to visit and learn from the Chaoyang Agricultural College. According to the comrade in charge of this year's enrollment, as soon as the news that the Chaoyang Agricultural College is advertising for students spreads out, the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside all anxiously recommend students to the college. The college could only admit 600 students, but more than 10,000 poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people who have gone to the countryside or returned to their villages, equivalent to one-quarter of the number of young people of the required age in Chaoyang prefecture have sent in their applications. This condition knows no precedent in agricultural colleges and schools.

Why do the masses of the people welcome the formula of "from the commune, and back to the commune" with such enthusiasm? A new student who had worked in the countryside for a good many years provided a very good answer. He said: The old Shenyang Agricultural College was run in the city.

It was called an agricultural college, but the poor and lower-middle peasants could hardly go beyond the gate of the school. At that time it admitted students directly from middle schools. The students who went to the agricultural college to study agriculture did not cherish agriculture, and they did not take up farming after graduation. Many problems of agricultural production could not be solved. This was precisely the result of the agitation for "studying in order to be an official," the continuous broadening of the differences between mental and physical labor and the unremitting extension of bourgeois rights under the domination of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in education. For the sake of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, raising the awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and for the sake of developing agricultural production and making more contributions toward the country, how necessary it is for the poor and lower-middle peasants to study! But, under the domination of the revisionist line in education, there was never any agricultural university like this one. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chaoyang Agricultural College was run in the countryside. Students were admitted from among the poor and lower-middle peasants to study for a few years in school, and afterward they went back to the forefront of agricultural production to contribute their strength toward the drive to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. A school like this is precisely what the poor and lower-middle peasants wanted at heart. These words have explained in sum that old schools were tools of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, whereas by running schools in accordance with Chairman Mao's line in education, we can turn the schools into tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat and train students to be workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

The Chaoyang Agricultural College has already trained two terms of graduates who "come from the commune and go back to the commune." After graduation they return to their native villages with lofty sentiments and actively make contributions in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. When Chia Jui, graduate of the pomiculture and forestry department, returned to K'ueitesu Commune in Chienp'ing County, he was sent to stay at selected spot in a backward production team. He and the local cadres together used socialist ideas to arm the masses and vigorously criticized revisionism and capitalism, thus greatly bringing into play the revolutionary enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In less than one year, this production team made marked changes in its features, put an end to its long years of history in feeding on grain purchased from the state, and sold more than 50,000 catties of surplus grain to the state this year.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in Chaoyang prefecture badly needed to solve the problem of reforming the farming system in order to increase the multiple cropping acreage and develop grain production. However, this expectation had not been realized for a long period of time. When Yang Ching-lung, a student of the agricultural science department of the Chaoyang Agricultural College, was studying in school, he successfully trial-planted three crops in the same field (i.e., to interplant wheat with corn and later switch to kaoliang or millet after wheat has been harvested), thus solving theoretically and in practice the question of turning one crop rotation into two crop rotations, and opening a new path for the rapid development of grain production in Chaoyang prefecture.

Whether or not peanuts could be grown in Chaoyang prefecture was a question which the prefecture's [illegible] research institutes and agro-technical personnel [illegible] over the long years. Liu K'uang-i, a student of the agricultural science department of the Chaoyang Agricultural College, reaped a per-mow yield of peanut of over 500 catties during his first year in college. He summed up and carried out research on the prevention [illegible] pests and insect pests. This year, the per-mow peanut yield exceeded 600 catties. At present, the acreage planted to peanut [illegible] is rapidly expanding.

The mountainous region in northern Chaoyang has considerable potentialities for developing [illegible] forestry. However, because of the alpine climate and aridity, the young saplings planted in the spring are not easy to survive, thus affecting the development of fruit-growing and forestry. After coming here [illegible] Tien-t'ing, a student of the pomiculture and forestry department of the Chaoyang Agricultural College, made use of the theoretical knowledge he had learnt in college to carry out research on planting apple trees without any watering in the fall season. After two years of painstaking study and research, he found the solution to the problem by combining theory with practice, thus making contribution toward the rapid development of fruit-growing and forestry in the mountainous region in northern Chaoyang.

One word of advice to those people of education circles who utter strange talks: Go to the countryside to listen to the voice of the poor and lower-middle peasants and face the facts. What is so "impractical" about "from the commune and back to the communes"?

II.

A revolutionary mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties [illegible] is developing vigorously in Chaoyang prefecture. The Chaoyang Agricultural College Party Committee consciously see to it that teaching, production and scientific research in school are closely combined with the three great revolutionary movements to make contributions toward learning from Tachai in agriculture. But some people have attacked the Chaoyang Agricultural College, Saying: With the level of the Chaoyang Agricultural College, is it possible to build Tachai-type counties? Can't we? Let's look at the facts.

Practice by the Chaoyang Agricultural College shows that in order to enable students trained [illegible] to make contributions toward learning from Tachai [illegible] Tachai-type counties throughout the country, they must first be trained as fighters dedicated to combating and preventing [illegible] consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The college Party committee organize the teachers and students to continuously criticize and repudiate this lie of bourgeois education for hoodwinking people [illegible] a place for imparting knowledge." They criticize and repudiate "intellectual education above all else," persevere in putting proletarian politics in command and put the transforming of the students' thinking above all else. They lay hold of the various links of education, and make the students clearly understand that in order to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, it is

necessary to grasp class struggle, vigorously criticize revisionism and capitalism, adhere to the socialist orientation, and bring into play the socilaist enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and the people. They take the history of the development of Tachai, the history of the struggle between the two lines in agricultural cooperation, the history of the peasant movement, the various general and specific policies of the Party for the rural areas in different historical periods, etc., as basic lessons, and require the students to learn them properly. Isn't such a level exactly what is needed in building Tachai-type counties throughout the country?

The Chaoyang Agricultural College consistently adheres to Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," and organizes the teachers and students to actively take part in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. On the basis of summing up past experience in running basic points for conducting scientific research and teaching, they have this year run another seven basic points for conducting scientific research and teaching. These basic-points are grass-roots units of the school as well as the links between the school and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. The teahcers, students and cadres take turns to go to the basic points to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants on the one hand, and on the other hand, they conduct scientific research, run short-term training classes to foster all kinds of trained personnel urgently needed in the countryside, and tackle scientific and technical problems in learning from Tachai in agriculture together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. By going to the basic points for conducting scientific research and teaching to steel themselves and carry out class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, the third-year students have created conditions for their playing a still more important part after they return to their communes and brigades. This kind of basic point for conducting scientific research and teaching has played a useful role in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

For instance, together with the local cadres, the teachers and students of the basic point for conducting scientific research and teaching at the Yinmach'ih Brigade under the Hsitayingtzu Commune in Chaoyang County ran political evening schools and study classes for studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, vigorously criticized revisionism and capitalism, went all out in developing socialism and carried out scientific experiments. In face of serious natural calamities, the Yinmach'ih Brigade this year doubled its total grain output compared with 1973, surpassed the "Yellow River" level in per-mow yield, and was acclaimed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The basic point for conducting scientific research and teaching at the Chasaiyingtzu Brigade under the Wanshou Commune in Chien-p'ing County trial-planted 11 mow of paddy rice, with the average per-mow yield coming up to 930 catties. This has broadened the horizon of the masses and blazed the trail for turning low-yield into high-yield and coarse grain into fine grain in the locality. Isn't such a level exactly what is needed in building Tachai-type counties throughout the country?

The Chaoyang Agricultural College has also reformed its curricular setup and content, thoroughly abolished the old teaching system, and set up three-in-one combination task-groups that use scientific research and production to guide teaching. The scientific research projects of the

task-groups are decided mainly in accord with the requirements for learning from Tachai in agriculture in Chaoyang prefecture. For example, in the large-scale farmland capital construction in Chaoyang prefecture, the problem of how to make the newly-reclaimed fields mature and turn out a high yield in the same year must be solved. The comrades of the indigenous fertilizer group conducted experiments on the raw soil, carried out land preparation, irrigation, deep-plowing, plowing under of green manure, soil improvement, cultivation and testing of various kinds of fertilizer all by themselves, thus combining theory with practice, and gaining experience. After returning to their production teams for practice, the students quickly popularized their experience in their own production teams and adjoining communes and brigades. Isn't such a level exactly what is needed in building Tachai-type counties throughout the country?

The teachers and students of the Chaoyang Agricultural College have reformed teaching in accord with the requirements for learning from Tachai in agriculture, carried out scientific research and teaching in close relation to the actual needs for the development of agricultural production in our country, and taken the road of integrating themselves with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in agro-scientific research. All this are greatly welcomed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. Those absurdities that seek to negate the experiences of the Chaoyang Agricultural College and the fruits of the revolution in education all do not hold water.

III.

In the name of showing concern for intellectuals, the strange talks in education circles claim that at present "the teachers don't know where to turn to." The fact is that under the guiding light of the Party's policy toward the intellectuals, the broad masses of teachers are advancing along the red-and-expert road.

The Chaoyang Agricultural College adheres to the Party's policy of uniting, educating and remolding the intellectuals, and organizes them to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. By tempering themselves at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, persevering in taking part in physical labor and taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, the broad masses of teachers have given play to their socialist enthusiasm to a fuller extent. The education given by the poor and lower-middle peasants has enabled the teachers to make marked changes in their thoughts and feelings; the three great revolutionary movements which are developing in powerful waves in the countryside have provided a chance for the teachers to give play to their wisdom and intelligence in building Tachai-type counties throughout the country and realizing the modernization of agriculture in our country.

In the course of integrating himself with the workers and peasants, old professor Kung Chi-tao was in high spirits. By combining theory with practice and paying attention to learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants, he summed up some of the inherent laws of sorghum and compiled and wrote a number of scientific treatises, such as "Relative Relationship and Combining Ability," "The Relations of the Inheritance of P_1 High Yield and Combining Ability," "The Relationship of Pericarp and

Seed Coat Heredity with Rice Quality," etc. He made use of these to further guide the practice of breeding, and attained remarkable results.

Wang En-po, a young teacher of the millet group under the agricultural science department, made swift progress after consciously remolding his world outlook and assidulously pursuing vocational knowledge in the past few years. He realized that breeding early-maturing and high-yielding varieties of summer-sown crops was an important matter in turning one crop rotation into two and developing grain production in Chaoyang prefecture. Hence, he carried out experiments without fearing hardship and fatigue, learned humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and soon successfully bred the early-maturing, drought-resistant and high-yielding Chao-ku No. 4 variety, the growing period of which spans only 60 or 70 days. At present, this new variety has been popularized in Liaoning, Hopei, Shensi, Kansu and other places, and is very much welcomed by the masses. Knowing that millet grass is an important livestock feed, he again bred the new variety Chao-ku No. 6 with large spikes and plenty of millet grass, which was widely acclaimed by the masses. Seeing that cotton-pruning was a labor-consuming and toilsome job for the masses in the cotton-growing region, a teacher of the cotton group conscientiously carried out research on a new variety of cotton which did not require circumference topping. After experiments, a new variety of cotton was initially bred, which could greatly reduce the labor intensity of the cotton-growers, save a lot of labor, and give higher yield.

Eleven women teachers of the agricultural science department organized a "March 8th women's pioneering team" to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and take part in scientific experiment. Aside from properly fulfilling the teaching work they shouldered, they also made use of their spare time to persistently collect manure and till land. This year, they turned a piece of sand-beach into fertile field, and reaped a good harvest of more than 1,100 catties per mow.

The teachers said with deep understanding: All this would be impossible under the domination of the revisionist line in education. They have made progress fundamentally because after living and fighting together with the poor and lower-middle peasants over a considerably long period of time in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have found ideologically the gap between themselves and the poor and lower-middle peasants and come to realize that they had made too little contributions toward socialism in the past. Speaking in terms of vocational activity, they have found the correct orientation and come to know what the ocuntryside needs and what they should and how to do it. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, the revolutionary intellectuals in our country have great prospects. How can this be described as "having no way to turn to"?

*

Socialist new things are always born and developed in the course of struggle. Reviewing the course of running school in the past five years, the broad masses of teachers, students and cadres in the Chaoyang Agricultural College profoundly realize that in order to turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to wage struggle in every

step forward. At present, "with the solid ice smashed, the navigation course opened and the road clearly pointed out," the proletarian revolution in education is advancing triumphantly.

* * *

Turn the School into a Tool of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- a short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 13, 1975)

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the new experience of the revolutionary teachers and students of the Chaoyang Agricultural College in "doing just the opposite of what the revisionist line in education taught for 17 years and striving to turn their school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat" has won the active support of the teachers, students and cadres on the educational front as well as the masses of workers and peasants.

Should we turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat for training working people with socialist consciousness and culture, or uphold the domination of the school by bourgeois intellectuals to enable the school to become a tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie for training bourgeois spiritual aristocrats? This fundamental question of "who exercises dictatorship over whom" has all along been an acute struggle between the two classes and the two roads.

The Chaoyang Agricultural College insists on transforming the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In accord with its own tasks and the needs of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, it has adopted the revolutionary formula of "from the commune and back to the commune." This experience embodies in the concrete the implementation by agricultural colleges and schools of Chairman Mao's instruction that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," and broadens people's horizon in further reforming the old educational system and establishing a proletarian educational system. It helps bring up a generation of fighters dedicated to combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, restrict bourgeois rights and gradually narrow the three major differences. It is precisely because of this that the struggle between those supporting and fostering and those criticizing and negating the formula of "from the commune and back to the commune" has become very acute, negation of the experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College in revolution in education and of "from the commune and back to the commune" amounts to negation of the fundamental task of turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the broad masses and the cadres have conscientiously followed Chairman Mao's educational line, and many new things have emerged on the educational front. These new things reflect in full the demands and aspirations of the broad masses for the revolution in education, represent the basic interests of the masses of workers and peasants, and give expression to the socialist enthusiasm and initiative of the masses in resolutely criticizing the revisionist line in education and carrying the revolution in education through to the end.

An excellent situation prevails on the educational front. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines will go on for a long time in the field of education. To further develop this excellent situation, we should conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the expositions by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning the revolution in education, and under the centralized leadership of the Party, we should criticize revisionism and the erroneous trend of thought to negate the revolution in education, distinguish between right and wrong on vital questions, fight in unity, and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

* * *

LITERARY AND ART FRONT

Attention Should Be Paid to Fostering New-born Forces

by

Wen Hsiao (闻啸)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 13, 1975)

In the literary and art festivals of some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, we are happy to see that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, there have emerged a good many promising young writers in literary and art creation, and a group of outstanding young actors have emerged on the stage of drama, music, dance and opera. Successors to the revolutionary literary and art cause of the proletariat are sturdily growing up.

The great leader Chairman Mao all along sets great store by the training of successors for the revolutionary cause. He points out: "In the final analysis, the question of training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is one of whether or not there will be people who can carry on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause started by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries." The growth of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat on the literary and art front likewise is a major question which bears on whether or not our literary and art cause will continue to advance forever along the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as indicated by Chairman Mao. For the sake of developing and bringing prosperity to socialist literary and art undertakings and of enabling our writers and artists to forever advance in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, we should pay attention to fostering new-born forces.

It is necessary to treat the new-born forces of the revolution with whole-hearted eagerness. The group of young actors and young writers who have matured on the literary and art front in the last few years stand for the important achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In their persons, there are many strong points worth learning from. For example, full of vigor and vitality, they strive to adhere consistently to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art; they have a personal understanding of the three great revolutionary movements and are more closely related to the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers; they cherish revolutionary model theatrical works and conscientiously study the experience in the creation of such works, etc. Naturally, any new-born force follows a process of growth. In their persons, there are also signs of immaturity. The correct attitude is: we should not laugh at the weak points of the new-born forces but should cherish them with whole-hearted revolutionary eagerness, nurture them and help them grow up.

To foster revolutionary new-born forces on the literary and art front, it is necessary first to set strict demands politically and ideologically. Chairman Mao points out: "The question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." This question is also a fundamental question

which young writers and artists must continuously thrash out. For this reason, young writers and artists should resolutely respond to the great leader Chairman Mao's call, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, actively plunge into the struggle for the criticism of Water Margin, continuously raise their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle, and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consciously follow Chairman Mao's orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, warmly praise the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things, and consciously take literature and art as the tool for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the entire historical period of socialism, there are still classes and class struggle, and the bourgeoisie invariably uses all ways and means to contend with the proletariat for successors. It is necessary to pay attention to remolding our world outlook and conception of art in artistic practice, and prevent and overcome corruption by bourgeois ideas of fame and gain. It is necessary to organize and make proper arrangements for the young writers to go unconditionally and whole-heartedly deep into the midst of the passionate combat life of the workers, peasants and soldiers for a long period of time and become one with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Any fresh flower will wither once it leaves the soil of the combat life of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Only when the roots are struck deeply into the soil of life can there be, luxuriant foliage and a profusion of flowers in full bloom. Young actors must also constantly go down to the grand stage of factories and mines, rural villages and company units to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and stage performances for them. Only by working side by side with the workers, peasants and soldiers and acquainting oneself with and cherishing the workers, peasants and soldiers will it be possible to properly portray the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

To foster young writers and artists, besides setting strict demands ideologically, we must at the same time also attach importance to raising their artistic level in an effort to make them both Red and vocationally proficient. The young writers must be helped to raise their writing ability with unflagging efforts. The young actors must be given proper training in their basic skills. The creation of proletarian literature and art calls for the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form. This demand cannot be fulfilled without giving rigorous training in basic skills and paying attention to raising artistic skills. From the literary and art festivals of some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, it can be seen that because many literary and art organizations attach importance to the ideological remolding of young actors, guide them to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with unflagging efforts, go deep into the midst of the passionate combat life of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and at the same time pay attention to training the young actors in basic skills and providing them with teachers, and opportunities for learning to perform revolutionary theatrical works and other stage practices, quite a number of young actors have been able to make fast progress. They are welcomed by the broad audience because their

performances have revolutionary emotions and have mastered higher skills and more properly molded the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Side by side with attaching importance to bringing up young writers and actors, we must also pay attention to giving full play to the role of old writers and artists. New and old writers and artists must learn from each other and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, and jointly improve the revolutionary literary and art cause of the proletariat.

"The revolution surges forward generation after generation like the tide." We believe that as long as we take class struggle as the key link and persevere in the Party's basic line, the new-born forces on the proletarian literary and art front will surely grow stronger and mature in the course of carrying to the letter Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the study of theory to combat and guard against revisionism, on promoting stability and unity and on boosting the national economy.

* * *

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR KANG SHENG

Peking Papers Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

the "people's daily" and all other peking papers today devote their whole frontpages to reports on the solemn ceremony held here yesterday to pay last respects to the late comrade kang sheng.

there were wreaths from the great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china at the ceremony held in the great hall of the people. attending the ceremony were party and state leaders, leading members of various departments and 5,000 representatives of various circles. wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, presided over the ceremony. yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, delivered a memorial speech. the full text of the speech is frontpaged by all the papers.

across the frontpages of all the papers is a large photograph of the ceremony and at the lower left hand corners a photo of tsao yi-ou, member of the c.p.c. central committee, comrade-in-arms and widow of the late comrade kang sheng, their son and daughter and other relatives.

under a black-bordered streamer "eternal glory to comrade kang sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and a glorious fighter against revisionism excl." the papers print on their back page several photos of comrade kang sheng illustrating his revolutionary activities at different historical periods. one picture shows comrade kang sheng at the bucharest meeting in june, 1960 and in another, he is shown being warmly greeted in peking on his return from moscow after taking part in the july, 1963 talks between the chinese communist party and the party of the soviet union. at the bucharest meeting, comrade kang sheng resolutely defended marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought against khrushchov's sudden attacks on the communist party of china. in the talks between the two parties in 1963 comrade kang sheng waged resolute struggle against the khrushchov revisionist clique.

comrade kang sheng was a member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. after his death, party and state leaders, leading members of various departments of the party, government and army and representatives of the worker-peasant masses in the capital paid their last respects to his remains. at the working people's palace of culture, 15,000 workers,

peasants, government cadres, students, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, diplomatic envoys of various countries, as well as foreign friends in peking extended their condolences.

the "people's daily" has for several days running been carrying messages of condolence from government leaders, communist parties and marxist-leninist organizations of various countries.

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

East China Rural Middle School Helps Learn-from-Tachai Movement

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 22, 1975)

more than 560 students have been graduated from junior and senior grades or short-term training classes at the agricultural middle school run by the lupo production brigade of the paokou people's commune in shantung province, east china, since 1964. the school was established at the start of the mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture.

the graduates have been given jobs in the fields of agriculture, industry, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, culture, education and health in the brigade's 12 production teams. they have become a backbone force in learning from tachai and building up the socialist countryside.

schools of various types in china are now making contributions to the deep-going revolutionary movement to learn from tachai. the lupo agricultural middle school is a case in point.

the farming conditions in the brigade were poor. its land consisted of river beaches, hillslopes, gullies and sandy fields. trained technical personnel were needed to help change the natural conditions, and the brigade party branch set up a middle school on a slope near the river bank in the western part of the brigade. the brigade party branch secretary lu yi-lan, a model peasant in shantung province, became the principal of the school. the middle school, which started with two-year junior middle classes, later added two-year senior middle grades.

the school enrolls graduates from the brigade's primary school. in addition to classroom study, the students take part in productive labour and conduct scientific experiments.

school courses are designed to meet the local needs in the learn-from-tachai movement. they include politics, chinese language, history, farm machinery, farming technique, agro-chemistry, mathematics and military training. some seven hectares of hillslope and river beach were levelled and set aside for use as experimental plots.

the agricultural middle school gives priority to studying local production problems and experimenting to solve them. successful findings are disseminated throughout the production teams under the brigade. to raise wheat output, the brigade brought in over 120 wheat varieties from other parts of the country and entrusted the middle school to keep yield records and make tests. four fine strains suited to local conditions were finally selected and sown widely in the brigade. the school also worked out measures for rational closing planting. wheat has thus become one of the major crops in the locality and high yields have been achieved.

since the founding of the school, the teachers and students have supplied the brigade with 625 tons of good grain seeds and helped the production teams improve wheat and maize strains on four occasions for still higher output.

after improvement of the brigade's 173 hectares of sandy fields, per-hectare yield was this year brought to 10.125 tons as against 3 tons in 1964. grain yield per hectare averaged 14.25 tons on the middle school's seven-hectare experimental plot.

the school's stock farm has also supplied the production teams with more than 1,600 piglets of good breed and sold to the state 380 pigs each weighing from 100 to 375 kilogrammes. animal disease prevention and scientific feeding methods were among the subjects studied by the school's veterinary research groups to promote animal and poultry raising.

the teachers and students have helped the brigade improve the soil and apply fertilizer rationally. every year before the spring and autumn sowing periods, the school's soil and fertilizer research groups analyze the brigade's soil, plot by plot, and on this basis draw up plans for improving the soil, fertilizing it and planting it with suitable crops. written reports are submitted to the brigade party branch and the production teams for consideration and approval. the research groups keep the relevant data on file as reference material for future study and as scientific farming information for the party branch.

to meet local needs, the school offers peasants short-term courses on how to properly prepare fermented pig feed, select seeds, prevent and treat pig diseases and wheat rust. there are also courses on sericulture and horticulture.

in addition, group after group of carpenters, bench workers, blacksmiths and barefoot doctors, who have high political consciousness, are good at their jobs and are capable of both factory and farm work, have been trained by the agricultural middle school.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Northeast China Port City Develops Industry at High Speed

(NCNA-English Harbin, Dec. 22, 1975)

industry in luta averaged a 24.2 per cent annual rise over the last six years as against six per cent in the 1949-1965 period. luta, the harbour city on the coast of pohai bay in northeast china's liaoning province, now has a fairly comprehensive industrial system.

the city's main industries are machine-building, chemicals and textile, but it also has metallurgy, ship-building and electronics. its present annual industrial output is 2.5 times greater than in 1965 and the 1974 industrial turnover to the state equalled the city's total industrial investments during the 1949-1974 period.

the city's rapid progress in industry which began in 1966 indicates that the great proletarian cultural revolution is the strong motive force in the development of production.

more than 90 per cent of the city's large and medium-sized enterprises were built 30 to 40 years ago, some dating back one hundred years. how did these outmoded enterprises achieve rapid development in production? did their progress depend fundamentally on large allocations from the state? it did not.

through the cultural revolution, the consciousness of the leading cadres in the enterprises was raised to a new level and they understood more fully the great strength that resides in the masses. they came to have

faith in the masses, to rely on them and mobilized them in support of chairman mao's revolutionary line. this gave a big impetus to the all-round development of production.

take the production of internal combustion engines. to meet the rapid development of railway transportation and in accordance with the changes in levels of consumption of different kinds of industrial fuels, the state urgently needed a plant which could produce 4,000 h.p. internal combustion engines. a plant of this kind would take four to five years to build and would require a total investment of over 100 million yuan.

although its main work was repair of outdated turbine engines, a 75-year-old rolling stock plant in luta decided to produce this kind of internal combustion engine for the state. the factory party organizations mobilized the workers to make technical innovations and tap all potentials to turn out the essential special equipment. in two years at an expenditure of about three million yuan, they manufactured up-to-standard internal combustion engines.

in 1969, the city revolutionary committee issued to the many experienced workers in luta the call to renovate the out-of-date equipment in the other plants. "let's double industrial production in the next five years through hard struggle," it said.

the talien steel plant set an excellent example in response to this call. the workers were fully mobilized through the mass criticism of the revisionist line in running enterprises which the plant had followed before the cultural revolution. when the power supply proved inadequate to meet the need, workers used waste heat to generate electricity, and when the supply of oxygen fell short of demand, workers devised ways of making it themselves. they also enlarged the old furnaces and made new electric ones, and set up a seamless tube rolling mill. a year after the city revolutionary committee's call, the plant's workers had increased production by 50 per cent, the number of varieties of steel and rolled steel by more than 100 per cent, and turnover to the state by nearly 100 per cent. the talien plant's experience and example greatly encouraged workers in other industries.

from 1971 to september 1975, the city totted up 53,899 technical innovations, renovated and made 23,043 pieces of special equipment, assembled 550 automatic or semi-automatic production lines and trial-produced more than 15,000 kinds of new products, processes and materials.

during the cultural revolution, the talien shipyard built more and bigger vessels with quicker results, one of the most important factors being the warm-hearted

support given to socialist new things by the shipyard party committee.

the shipyard's electric workshop has more than 700 workers. under the leadership of chang huai-fa, a young path-breaker who was tempered in the cultural revolution and was later elected party secretary of the workshop, the workshop has become one of the most advanced units in the shipyard.

the shipyard party committee pays great attention to training new cadres and encouraging leading workers to study marxist theory. this has greatly strengthened revolution and production in the shipyard.

only two 5,000 ton vessels were turned out by the shipyard prior to the cultural revolution. yet, since the revolution, the shipyard has built 23 vessels of the 10,000-ton class, including five 24,000-ton oil tankers. the construction period of one ship has been shortened from one year to six months.

SEA PORTS

China Adds 40 New Modern Deep-Water Berths to Its Sea Ports

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

in the 1973-1975 period, china has built 40 new deep-water berths along her sea coast to accommodate vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards. many of these harbour extensions are already being used and when the projects are completed china's major harbours will be capable of handling 50 percent more cargo than in 1972 and double the amount in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the sea ports concerned are in shanghai, tientsin, talien, chinhuangtao, yentai, chingtao, lienyunkang, whampoa and chanchiang. among the newly-built extentions are berths for vessels carrying coal, mineral ores and miscellaneous goods, for vessels carrying iron and steel, for 25,000 to 50,000-ton oil tankers and also berths for container shipments.

while building these bigger berths, china also added a number of medium-sized berths for less than 10,000 ton vessels. at each of the ports the projects involved the building of new railway lines, oil and water supply

facilities, communications and power facilities, warehouses, depots, residential quarters and ship-repair docks. the level of mechanization has also been greatly raised in these harbours.

under the kuomintang reactionary rule before liberation, the imperialists used their unequal treaties to encroach on china's sovereign rights to her sea ports and wantonly plundered the country's wealth. the harbours at that time were equipped with outdated machines and most of the cargo was carried by shoulder pole or on men's backs. on the eve of nationwide liberation, the kuomintang reactionaries wrecked wilful damage on the harbours, causing, among other troubles, the silting up of most of the navigation channels. since liberation, new china has repaired and extended the existing harbours and built new ones.

with the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and the leap forward in industry and agriculture came china's development of foreign trade with more and more countries. to meet this situation, at the beginning of 1973 the state decided to extend its port facilities on a large scale.

headquarters composed of leading cadres from central government departments and coastal provinces and cities were set up. they led the workers in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticizing the revisionist lines advocated by liu shao-chi and lin piao. this fired the workers' enthusiasm for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism. they decided to put forward their best efforts to speed the work.

thirteen new deep-water berths were completed in tientsin in just over two years while in shanghai, sixteen deep-water berths were added or rebuilt in the same period thanks to the socialist coordination of all trades in the municipality.

china, being a developing country, has to overcome many technical difficulties in undertaking large-scale port construction at high speed. the port builders, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, launched a technical innovation drive in accordance with the principle of independence and self-reliance.

altogether 105 major innovations and research results have been adopted in the port construction work over the past three years, which helps to ensure high engineering quality, low building costs and faster construction.

GOOD HARVESTS

North China County Reaps Bumper Harvest

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 22, 1975)

an unprecedented bumper harvest of grain has been reported by hsiyang county, an advanced unit in the learn-from-tachai movement. total grain output in this north china county is 30,000 tons more than that of last year. per hectare yield is six tons, or an increase of 20 per cent over 1974.

hsiyang county, noted for its poor soil and erosion, reaped only 1.5 tons of grain per hectare in 1966. but even that was double the pre-liberation figure. the county started emulating tachai in 1967 and by 1971 had tripled its grain output. this year, hsiyang county sold 50,000 tons of grain to the state.

during the harvest, the hsiyang villages were scenes of jubilant industry. grain was being spread to dry everywhere -- on the new threshing grounds, in front of the houses and all available vacant open spaces.

deputy secretary of the yehtou commune party committee said: "we have allotted ample food grain to the commune members and set aside adequate amounts for feed-grain and seed. we have sold five hundred tons of surplus grain to the state. but we still have so much grain left that we don't know what to do. our new granary is overflowing with it." the new granary, whose capacity is 300 tons of grain, stands spick and span in front of the threshing ground.

liu kai-yun, deputy party secretary of the daobako commune said: "this year, we've reached the level of a surplus-grain-commune. we wanted to sell 400 tons to the state, but, wanting us to keep more in reserve, the county only agreed to buy 250 tons from us." this commune, with a population of 8,000, is situated in a rocky, mountainous region. it has an average of 0.05 hectare of land per capita and in the past had to rely on the state for food grain. since the great proletarian cultural revolution it began to follow the tachai example. this year, for the first time, the commune harvested an average of 6 tons per hectare.

the early winter weather in hsiyang is rather chilly. however, it in no way cools down the fervour of the working people. the thunder of bulldozers in the fields and the laughter of the people mingle to produce a symphony of joyful sounds in celebration of the bumper harvest.

the heroic people of the tachai brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, gathered their tenth bumper harvest since the great cultural revolution. cadres and members recalled that in 1975 their bumper harvest

in ideology through studying the theory on proletarian dictatorship and criticizing revisionism and capitalism had also brought them a bumper harvest in the crops.

telling of their experiences, the cadres of many communes in hsiyang noted that this year's bumper harvest is not only a victory in production but also and primarily a victory in the ideological field. the study of the theory on proletarian dictatorship this year clarified the line between socialism and capitalism in the minds of hsiyang's 200,000 people. it gave them a stronger urge to criticize capitalism and to build socialism, and the bumper harvest was their trophy of victory in the ideological battle.

an important measure that guaranteed this year's good harvest was the more scientific approach to farming. many communes and brigades used good seed in improved soil which had been deep ploughed and inter-planted or rationally close-planted. consequently, they scored an output of 7.5 tons per hectare.

the hsiyang people are not resting on their laurels. they have gone into a new battle to carry out basic agricultural construction in winter. communes are building new dykes and levelling the land on the river banks to turn them into farmland. some are blasting mountain tops to form "man-made plains" -- huge tracts of terraced fields. most of the county's labour force of 75,000 are out working hard on these projects.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Weather Forecast in Service of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 22, 1975)

a network of weather observation and forecast stations to serve agriculture and animal husbandry has been formed in northwest china's kansu province. the network is composed of a provincial meteorological observatory and branch stations as well as commune and production brigade weather forecast centres.

the number of state weather forecast stations and of professional meteorological personnel in the province has increased 22 and 30 percent respectively in comparison with before the great proletarian cultural revolution. weather forecast and precipitation measuring centres have been set up by more than 660 people's communes and production brigades.

the presence of highlands, mountains and deserts make the weather in the province very changeable. the provincial meteorological department has strengthened the work on the prediction of drought, hail, frost and rainstorms. new techniques have been adopted including radar observation of wind and rain, telephoto transmission of weather charts and frequency shift keying in telecommunication.

the provincial meteorological forecasts are especially important for the people's communes and production brigades during summer harvest and sowing time. the ahlashan right banner in the heart area of the province is often hit by cold current during the lambing season in spring. the banner's weather forecast station issues weather reports timely in both the mongolian and han languages so that the herdsmen are well prepared for changes. this has considerably helped increase the survival rate of lambs.

minhsien county in the mountainous area in the south, with a complicated topography and a cloudy, wet and cold climate, is known in the province as the "home of hailstorms". a few years ago, the provincial, prefectural and county meteorological departments jointly organized a scientific research group which studied hailstorms. they correctly forecast nine of the 14 hailstorms which occurred in the county last year. such hailstorm prediction work is carried out in over 50 counties in the province.

the lanchow central meteorological observatory this year has released 160 weather reports on rain, soil moisture and other aspects of climatic conditions,

providing information for directing and planning agricultural production.

the observatory, which used to issue long-term weather prospects at the end of every year, issued weather forecasts for the coming year at the end of august this year. this enables the local peasants to make proper arrangements for autumn sowing and winter and spring farm production.

the weather forecast stations at various levels, which run study sessions for local people, also help the people's communes and production brigades to conduct meteorological work on a mass scale. the commune and brigade weather centres not only supply the meteorological stations with necessary data but also issue supplementary material on local weather conditions based on the general reports by the provincial meteorological department.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 22, 1975)

mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania; ramiz alija, manush myftiu, rita marko and poli miska, members of the political bureau of the party central committee; shefqet peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; and nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; went to the chinese embassy this morning to condole on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of the albanian people, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania.

present on the occasion were representatives of the ministries and committees, the people's army, mass organisations as well as tirana party and government institutions.

present also were diplomatic envoys of foreign countries.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana Foreign Minister Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

a. mogwe, minister for external affairs of the republic of botswana, went to the chinese embassy in botswana this morning to express his condolences, on behalf of his government, on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from gaborone.

heads of diplomatic missions to botswana also called on the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Government Officials Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

representative of brazilian foreign minister joao augusto and director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry helio antonio scarabotolo called at the chinese embassy in brazilia yesterday, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a brasilia report.

diplomatic envoys from many countries accredited to brazil also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets British Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly talk here today with british professor leopold labedz.

present were leading members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, including hsieh li.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang Leaves Peking for Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang left here by air today for a friendly visit to the socialist republic of the union of burma at the invitation of u san win, minister of trade of burma.

he was seen off at the airport by vice-ministers of foreign trade yao yi-lin and chai shu-fan, assistant minister tu yu-yun and chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang.

thakin chan tun, burmese ambassador to china, was present.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 22, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and his party arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to burma.

they were welcomed at the airport by burmese minister of trade u san win, deputy ministers u thein nyunt and u aung boon and others.

chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present at the airport.

Death of Comrade Kang Sheng Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 22, 1975)

u thaung kyi, member of the council of state and deputy general secretary of the socialist programme party of burma, and u saw hlaing, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, went to the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

burmese friendly personages u hla kyaw and thakin htwe and representatives of chinese residents in burma also went to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to burma also went to the chinese embassy today to express their grief.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Government Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, dec. 22, 1975)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, and ieng sary, deputy prime minister, yesterday

called on the chinese embassy in phnompenh to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a phnompenh report.

the cambodian government sent a wreath with the inscription: "deep mourning over the passing away of his excellency kang sheng, outstanding revolutionary of china and close comrade-in-arms of the cambodian people." samdech penn nouth asked chinese ambassador sun hao to convey to chairman mao tsetung and chairman chu teh his deep condolences on the death of his excellency kang sheng.

also calling on the chinese embassy on the same day to mourn over the death of comrade kang sheng were foreign diplomatic envoys in cambodia.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Officials Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Dec. 22, 1975)

ato getachew kibret, permanent secretary of the ministry for foreign affairs of the ethiopian provisional military government, called at the chinese embassy here today to express his condolences, on behalf of his government, on the death of comrade kang sheng.

ato y. teshome, assistant minister and head of the asian department of the ethiopian foreign ministry, also called at the chinese embassy to express his condolences.

also calling at the chinese embassy to express condolences were heads of diplomatic envoys of various countries to ethiopia, representatives of international organizations here, and overseas chinese.

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japan International Trade Promotion Association Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with a 16-member visiting group of the japan international trade promotion association led by aiichiro fujiyama.

li chuan, vice-chairman of the chiha council for the promotion of international trade, was present.

all members of the visiting group were feted by wang yao-ting, chairman of the council, in the evening.

present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and japanese friends in peking, including keitaro nakamura and hiroyuki tsubaki.

Death of Comrade Kang Sheng Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 22, 1975)

japanese government officials and noted figures from various circles called at the chinese embassy here today to express their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

among those calling at the chinese embassy were hisao kuroda, kenzo makajima, tomomi narita, yoshikatsu takeiri, kinkazu saionji, zentaro kosaka, yosuke nakae, shosaku itai and tomitaro kaneda.

chinese patriots residing in japan shang chen and hsu yi-chiao also went to the embassy to express their condolences.

calling at the chinese embassy here were also han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to japan.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 22, 1975)

kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea, on behalf of president kim il sung and the w.p.k. central committee, went to the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

president kim il sung, great leader of the korean people, sent a wreath to the embassy.

other mourners to the embassy were other party and government leaders including so chol, yang hyong sop, kim yong nam, ho dam and kwang jang yop.

a wreath was jointly sent by the w.p.k. central committee, the central people's committee and the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea.

representatives were sent to the embassy to express condolences and lay wreaths by the ministries of the people's armed forces, foreign affairs, foreign trade and external economic affairs, the korean society for cultural relations with foreign countries and the central committee of the korea-china friendship association.

also calling at the chinese embassy were diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

CHINA AND LAOS

President Souphanouvong Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

souphanouvong, president of the supreme people's council of the people's democratic republic of laos and chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, sent a message on december 20 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing grief over the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

"we learned with the deepest grief and regret of the death of comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee

of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

"in the name of the presidency, the supreme people's council and the lao patriotic front, i share with you, comrades, and the fraternal chinese people the grief over the loss of this fine communist, outstanding revolutionary and a great friend of the lao people and the profound reminiscences of him. we also sincerely ask you to convey to the family of comrade kang sheng our friendly regards and profound sympathy."

Lao Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Dec. 22, 1975)

phoun sipaseuth, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; khamtay siphandon, vice-premier, minister of national defence, and commander-in-chief of the lao people's liberation army, sisomphone lovansay, vice-president of the supreme people's council, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences over the death of comrade kang sheng.

wreaths were laid by the lao people's revolutionary party, the government of the people's democratic republic of lao and the supreme people's council.

also calling at the chinese embassy here for the same purpose were pheng norindr, representative of advisor to the government souvanna phouma, friends of various circles and representatives of chinese residents in laos.

envoys of some countries here also called at the embassy.

Lao Leaders of Phong Saly Province Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

chan, member of the standing committee of the phong saly provincial committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and member of the administrative committee of the province, called on the chinese consulate general in phong saly yesterday to express condolences over the passing away of comrade kang sheng, according to a phong saly report.

also calling on the chinese consulate general to express condolences were people's representatives, advisers, representatives of government functionaries and army units of the province as well as representatives of vietnamese personnel and chinese residents there.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Death of Comrade Kang Sheng Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Kuala Lumpur

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

tan sri haji omar yoke lin ong, president of the senate of malaysia, tan sri nik ahmad kamil, speaker of the house of representatives, and foreign minister tengku ahmad rithauddeen went to the chinese embassy today and yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

heads of diplomatic missions of a number of countries also went to the chinese embassy to express their grief.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Study Group Leaves Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Dec. 21, 1975)

the maize and sorghum study group of the chinese academy of sciences, led by wang wen-chih, left here for home today, winding up its visit to this country.

the group arrived here on november 13 at the invitation of the mexican government and in accordance with a scientific

and technical cooperation agreement signed by the mexican and chinese governments.

mexican secretary of agriculture and livestock oscar brauer herrera received the group during its stay here. he expressed the hope that sino-mexican cooperation in the field of agriculture be strengthened.

the group visited eight states and 15 units, including the states of mexico, puebla and sinaloa, and were given friendly and warm receptions by local government officials and agricultural scientists. in exchanging experience with their mexican colleagues, the study group saw the gratifying results that the mexican agronomists had achieved in cultivating fine strains of maize and sorghum.

on december 16, tang hai-kuang, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy, gave a reception for the group's visit to this country.

Chinese Study Group Ends Visit to Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Dec. 21, 1975)

the chinese vegetable and fruit study group led by liang hsueh-wen left here for home today.

the study group arrived in mexico on november 21 at the invitation of the mexican government.

during its one-month stay here, the group visited agricultural research centres, regional centres of fruit development and other departments concerned in seven mexican states including mexico, veracruz and sinaloa. it was warmly welcomed by local officials and agricultural technicians. the chinese group investigated the production of vegetables and fruits and studied the experience in planting them.

tang hai-kuang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, held a reception on december 16 for the visit of the chinese study group.

Mexican Government Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Dec. 22, 1975)

juan peillicer lopez, director of protocol of the mexican foreign ministry, virginia chapa de salinas, president of the mexican society of friends of people's china and guillermo nasser quinones, vice president of the mexico-china friendship association went to the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys to mexico and representatives of overseas chinese also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Foreign Ministry Official Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

assistant secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs of new zealand w.g. thorp went to the chinese embassy in wellington today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from that city.

leading members of the new zealand-china society and diplomatic envoys of some countries to new zealand also went to mourn the death of comrade kang sheng today.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Arafat Extends Condolences to Chairman Mao on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and general commander of the palestinian revolution forces, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on december 19, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i extend a revolutionary salute to you.

i learned with deep sadness and great sorrow of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. his death has deprived china of a fighter for freedom and independence. i, in the name of the palestinian people and the executive committee of the palestinian liberation organization and in my own name, extend to you heartfelt condolences on this sorrowful event.

under your wise leadership, the chinese people have experienced decades of struggle, trained and brought up a generation who persists in revolution. the eternal revolution cultivates generation after generation, who have experienced the people's sufferings and arduous struggle and are marching forward along your line of struggle. the palestinian people admire your historic experiences and regard them as the experience of all the oppressed people in the world in fighting against zionism and colonialism.

we feel much distressed to have lost a noble man. we believe, however, that a revolutionary generation inheriting revolutionary principles is the best hope and comfort to us.

carry on the revolution till victory.

Arafat Extends Condolences to Chairman Chu Teh on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and general commander of the palestinian revolution forces, sent a message on december 19 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i extend to you a revolutionary and militant salute.

in the name of the palestinian people fighting for their country and freedom, and the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and in my own name, i extend to you sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, a fighter and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. comrade, i sincerely share the deep

grief and sadness of the deputies to the national people's congress of china and comrades working at its standing committee on this sorrowful event.

with kind regards.

carry on the revolution until victory.

Arafat Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and general commander of the palestinian revolution forces, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on december 19, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

a revolutionary and militant salute to you.

we are very sad and deeply grieved to learn of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. i, in the name of the palestinian people, the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and in my own name, express my condolences on the passing away from you of a fighter who had worked for the chinese people's freedom and independence.

carry on the revolution till victory.

Palestinian Leaders Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Damascus, Dec. 22, 1975)

mohammad sohdi el-nashashibi, secretary of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, chief of staff of the palestine liberation army misbah al badeiri and representatives of all palestinian commando organizations called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Death of Comrade Kang Sheng Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Manila

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

alberto l. katigbak, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry of the philippines, went to the chinese embassy today to mourn the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of foreign secretary romulo, according to a manila report.

filipino-chinese friendship societies, overseas chinese organizations and individuals laid wreaths and expressed their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the philippines also went to the chinese embassy to express their grief.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Educational Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

the educational delegation of rwanda led by dismas gashegu, secretary-general of the ministry of national education, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

it was seen off at the airport by tu ping, leading member of the general office of the ministry of education, and yin shang-chih, leading member of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry.

diplomatic officials of the rwandan embassy here were present.

while in china, the delegation visited educational, industrial and agricultural units and toured places of historical interest in peking, tachai, taiyuan, yenan, sian, nanking, yangchou, shanghai and tientsin.

Rwandan Foreign Minister Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

aloys nsekalije, rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, has called at the chinese embassy to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of president habyalimana juvenal, according to a report from kigali.

a number of foreign diplomatic envoys to rwanda were also present.

CHINA AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Chinese Vice Premier Continues Talks with President of Sao Tome and Principe

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, continued talks here this morning with manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe.

NPC Chairman Chu Teh Meets President and Mme. Da Costa

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, and mme. maria amelia pinto da costa.

present at the meeting were the distinguished guests from sao tome and principe leonel mario de alva, minister of foreign affairs and deputy general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, carlos dias da graca, minister of health and social affairs and member of the political bureau of the liberation movement, mme. idalina dias da graca, manuel quaresma costa, minister of labour and justice, and mme. dionisia maria da costa.

among those present were li hsien-nien and wang chen, chinese vice-premiers of the state council, yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, as well as chiao kuan-hua, liu hsiang-ping, kang ke-ching and lin chia-mei.

guests and hosts met in a warm and friendly atmosphere, and they were photographed together.

Peking Grand Banquet Warmly Welcomes President Manuel Pinto Da Costa and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

entrusted by premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien hosted a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, mme. maria amelia pinto da costa and his party.

present were wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, and liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and china were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and president manuel pinto da costa made speeches at the banquet.

after their speeches, a band played the national anthems of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and the people's republic of china.

vice-premier li hsien-nien in his speech warmly praised the industrious and brave people of sao tome and principe for their protracted and heroic struggle for national liberation and independence. he said: "since independence, the people of sao tome and principe, united as one under the leadership of president da costa and the liberation movement, have been advancing confidently and steadily along the road of consolidating national independence, rehabilitating the economy and building the country. in international affairs, the government of sao tome and principe pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism and colonialism, stands for african unity and supports

the struggle of the asian, african and latin american peoples to achieve and safeguard national independence, thus winning the sympathy and support of the third world and the people of all countries."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "both china and sao tome and principe are developing countries belonging to the third world. although our two countries are separated by many mountains and waters, our common historical experience and common goal have brought us together. our two peoples sympathized with and supported each other throughout the long period of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and a militant friendship was forged between them long ago." the vice-premier pointed out that the current visit to china by president da costa himself had opened up a new chapter in the development of relations between the two countries.

in his speech, president manuel pinto da costa said: "since our arrival in this great country we have seen manifestations of sympathy and friendship, which express the militant interest with which the chinese people follow the progress of our struggle to consolidate national independence."

"thousands of kilometers separate the people's republic of china from the democratic republic of sao tome and principe. nevertheless, our two peoples feel that they are closely united by the common ideal of eliminating all obstacles to the progress of our peoples and building a just society in our respective countries. the chinese people's struggle against imperialism is a source of inspiration to many revolutionary people," he said.

speaking of the current tasks of the people of sao tome and principe, the president said: "we are creating in our country political conditions and economic foundations that will enable us to battle against under-development with success.

"nationalization of all the existing agricultural enterprises of portuguese colonialists in our country is without doubt an important step to achieve our economic independence. we are aware of our limitations and our weak points, which do not impede us from remaining confident of our final success, because we also know our own strength."

he expressed the conviction that the official visit of a delegation of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe to the people's republic of china would contribute to the development of cooperation between the two countries.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. an outburst of applause resounded as the band played the tune celebrating the independence of sao tome and principe. many toasts were drunk to the constant development of friendship between the people of china and sao tome and principe.

present were members of the n.p.c. standing committee chi fang and fu yu-fang, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, including wang hai-jung, ho ying, chai shu-fan, chen mu-hua, wang shang-jung, huang yu-kun, ho lan-chieh, hsiao peng, cheng tai-yu, lin chia-mei, shen tu, mu ching, wang shou-jen, wang yeh-chiu and chao chun-chen.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were also present.

president manuel pinto da costa and his wife and other distinguished guests this afternoon visited the palace museum and the peking sparetime sports school for juniors in the company of vice-premier wang chen. they were shown an exhibition of gymnastics and traditional chinese boxing and sword play performed by students. president manuel pinto da costa and his wife this morning visited the peking art handicrafts workshop.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

following is the text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at a grand banquet in honour of manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, and mme. maria amelia pinto da costa here this evening:

your excellency respected president and mme manuel pinto da costa,
distinguished guests from sao tome and principe,
friends and comrades,

his excellency manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, and mme da costa, braving the fatigue of a long journey, have come across oceans to china for an official visit, bringing to the chinese people the profound friendship of the people of sao tome and principe. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to host this evening's banquet. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express our warm welcome to his excellency the president and mme da costa and the other distinguished guests from sao tome and principe and to extend, through you, our cordial greetings and high tribute to the people of sao tome and principe.

sao tome and principe is a beautiful island country off the west coast of africa. her industrious and brave

people waged a protracted and heroic struggle for national liberation and independence. beginning from the 1960's, in particular, they carried on a sustained struggle under the leadership of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, and they finally shook off the yoke of portuguese colonial rule and achieved national independence. since independence, the people of sao tome and principe, united as one under the leadership of president da costa and the liberation movement, have been advancing confidently and steadily along the road of consolidating national independence, rehabilitating the economy and building the country. in international affairs, the government of sao tome and principe pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism and colonialism, stands for african unity and supports the struggle of the asian, african and latin american peoples to achieve and safeguard national independence, thus winning the sympathy and support of the third world and the people of all countries. we sincerely wish the people of sao tome and principe greater victories in their future struggles.

friends and comrades,

the year of 1975 will soon be over. in this year, the great african people have advanced courageously, braving the wind and waves, and an excellent situation prevails in africa. the ranks of independent african states have rapidly expanded. in addition to sao tome and principe, mozambique, cape verde, the comoros and angola have successively proclaimed independence amidst songs of victory in their struggle for national liberation. however, angola after independence is still in a deplorable situation of civil war. this is wholly the making of that superpower, the self-styled "natural ally" of the african people. the other superpower would not be left behind either in its contention for hegemony with its rival. and the notorious south africa has also poked its hand into angola. the angola question is, in essence, the just struggle of the angolan people for national unity, unification of the country and genuine independence and against superpower rivalry and intervention. we firmly support the angolan people in their just struggle and strongly condemn the superpowers, and especially the arch-criminal that instigated the civil war in angola for its crude intervention and naked aggression. we believe that once foreign intervention and aggression are expelled, the angolan people, setting store by their national interest, will certainly bring about the unity of the three liberation organizations with the help of the oau and african states and build angola into a new country that is united, unified and truly independent.

friends and comrades,

both china and sao tome and principe are developing countries belonging to the third world. although our two countries are separated by many mountains and waters, our common historical experience and common goal have brought us together. our two peoples sympathized with and supported each other throughout the long period of struggle against

imperialism and colonialism, and a militant friendship was forged between them long ago. when your country proclaimed independence, the representative of the chinese government was invited to take part in the celebrations and had the pleasure of partaking of your people's joy of victory. it was on that jubilant occasion that our two countries established diplomatic relations. the current visit to china by president da costa himself has opened up a new chapter in the development of relations between our two countries. we wish his excellency the president and mme da costa and the other distinguished guests from sao tome and principe a very successful visit.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and the well-being of her people,

to the development of the friendship between the peoples of china and sao tome and principe and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the health of his excellency the president and mme da costa,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from sao tome and principe,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

President Manuel Pinto Da Costa's Speech at Banquet in His Honor

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

following is the text of the speech by manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, at a grand banquet given in his honour here this evening:

comrade vice-premier,
excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen,

allow me to express, in the name of my delegation and in my own name, our sincere thanks to the people and government of the people's republic of china for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded to us. indeed, since our arrival in this great country we have seen manifestations of sympathy and friendship, which express the

militant interest with which the chinese people follow the progress of our struggle to consolidate national independence.

thousands of kilometers separate the people's republic of china from the democratic republic of sao tome and principe. nevertheless, our two peoples feel that they are closely united by the common ideal of eliminating all obstacles to the progress of our peoples and building a just society in our respective countries. the chinese people's struggle against imperialism is a source of inspiration to many revolutionary people. the people of sao tome and principe has just won a great victory. this is also a victory for all african countries and countries that have always stood by us.

although we cannot yet realize all the ideals for which our people fight, we are creating in our country political conditions and economic foundations that will enable us to battle against under-development with success.

nationalization of all the existing agricultural enterprises of portuguese colonialists in our country is without doubt an important step to achieve our economic independence. we are aware of our limitations and our weak points, which do not impede us from remaining confident of our final success, because we also know our own strength. if it is certain that to solve the economic problems facing our people today essentially depends on their own work, it is also true that aid and support from the people of other countries can be decisive at this initial stage.

we are also convinced that cooperation with other countries will play an important role in our country, provided it conforms to the principles of respect for national sovereignty and of mutual benefit. the official visit of a delegation of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe to the people's republic of china will contribute, we are sure, to the development of cooperation between our two countries.

comrades,

the epoch in which we live is without doubt a most glorious one in the history of mankind. from year to year enslaved people are turning from passive objects of the process of history into masters of their destinies.

the african countries which for centuries suffered from portuguese colonial domination have all won political independence. no doubt this constitutes a great victory not only for the african peoples but also for all the progressive forces. but unfortunately, imperialist rapacity continues to jeopardize the peace of the african continent. in angola, we see a direct aggression of the reactionary forces headed by south africa against the angolan people. our duty, the duty of progressive forces,

is to support the angolan people who declared their independence on november 11. we condemn all aggression against the angolan people and all interference in their internal affairs. our party and our government fully support the people's republic of angola and are determined to give all political and moral support to this people who suffered, like ours, from subjugation, massacre and exploitation by portuguese colonialism. the democratic republic of sao tome and principe will also continue to give all unconditional support to the struggle of all african peoples still under colonial domination as well as all peoples of the world fighting for the dignity of free men.

the historical epoch in which we live is doubtless favourable to the struggle of the oppressed and exploited people. we should be able to take advantage of this historical situation and use it in the interest of the material and cultural development of our peoples.

we properly appreciate the policy of the people's republic of china to assist and cooperate with the developing countries. china's contribution to the economic progress of some developing countries is praised and recognized by the people of these countries.

on the world plane we see a satisfactory evolution of the people's struggle for freedom and democracy. we support the just struggle of the palestinian people and condemn the israeli aggression against the arab countries. a political solution of the middle east question will be possible if israel recognizes the rights of the palestinian people and does not insist on the occupation of territories of the arab countries.

we fully support the just struggle of the exploited countries for the establishment of a new international economic order. if the exploited countries unite and do not disarm themselves in face of blackmail, they will surely win.

i take this opportunity to renew our thanks to the people's republic of china for her support to the liberation struggle of the people of sao tome and principe.

i invite friends and comrades to drink to the prosperity of the great people of the people's republic of china, to the health and long life of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, to the long life of premier chou en-lai, to the friendship between the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and finally to the health of all the comrades and friends present here.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets President and Madame
Da Costa and Other Distinguished Guests from
Sao Tome and Principe

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung this afternoon met with manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, madame maria amelia pinto da costa and their party.

members of the their party attending the meeting were leonel mario de alva, minister of foreign affairs and deputy general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, carlos dias da graca, minister of health and social affairs and member of the political bureau of the liberation movement, and madame idalina dias da graca, manuel quaresma costa, minister of labour and justice, and madame dionisia maria da costa.

chairman mao shook hands with each of the distinguished guests from sao tome and principe and extended a warm welcome to them who had made light of travelling thousands of miles to china. then, chairman mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with president da costa, foreign minister de alva, and ministers da graca and costa.

present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, vice-premier, chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister, wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister, and chi tsung-hua, lo hsu and tang wen-sheng, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Leaders Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Damascus, Dec. 22, 1975)

daudi adib, political adviser of the syrian president, on behalf of president hafiz assad called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

calling at the chinese embassy to express condolences were also leading members of the arab baath socialist party and the syrian government, representatives of mass organizations and friendly personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys to syria also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Military Attache of DRVN Embassy Gives Reception Marking Anniversary of Founding of Vietnam People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

col. le thao, military attache of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, gave a reception here today in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the viet nam people's army.

among the guests were chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; huang yu-kun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; li chen, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and li yi-meng, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam, and nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam, were present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking were also present.

Vietnamese Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Hanoi, dec. 22, 1975)

truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; hoang anh, member of the secretariat of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government; and xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, went to the chinese embassy here this morning to express their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

wreaths were sent by the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the standing committee of the national assembly and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., and envoys of some countries also called on the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Leader Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Dec. 22, 1975)

abdullah abdel-alim, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and commander of parachute forces, called at the chinese embassy here this morning to extend condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of the command council.

also present at the chinese embassy to extend condolences was health minister abdel-mailik mohammed abdel.

a number of diplomatic envoys here also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

col. slavko milojevic, military attache of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the yugoslav army day.

among the guests were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, huang yu-kun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang yuan-pei, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife were present.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking were also present.

Yugoslav Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Dec. 22, 1975)

branko pesic, vice-president of the assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia; representative of milos minic, vice-president of the federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign affairs; under-secretary for foreign affairs lazar mojsov, mara radic, member of the federal executive council and president of the federal committee for the questions of veterans and disabled people; emil ludviger, member of the federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign trade; selmo hasimbegovic, member of the presidential council of the socialist republic of serbia; refki dauti, vice-president of the assembly of the socialist republic of serbia; zivorad kovacevic, president of the belgrade city assembly; and others went to the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of many foreign countries here also mourned over the death of comrade kang sheng at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Defense Force Basketball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1975)

the chinese people's liberation army general political department gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a zambian defence force men's basketball team led by j.n. musonda on a friendly visit to china.

present at the banquet were wang ti-kang, secretary-general of the p.l.a. general political department, chao chun-cheng and ting li, leading members of departments concerned and p.l.a. basketball players.

col. g.c. zyongwe, military attache of the zambian embassy in china, was present.

wang ti-kang and j.n. musonda spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they pointed out that the current friendly visit would help promote and consolidate the friendship between the people and armies of china and zambia and promote the development of basketball in the two countries.

the visiting team arrived in peking by air this morning.

Zambian Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Dec. 22, 1975)

alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the zambian united national independence party (unip), and elijah k.k. mudenda, prime minister of zambia, called at the chinese embassy here today to express their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also calling at the chinese embassy today were rupiah b. banda, zambian minister of foreign affairs; p. chitambala, mrs. chibesa kankasa and mrs. mary fulano, members of the central committee of the unip; l. mwananshiku, minister of finance; unia g. mwila, minister of information and broadcasting; paul j.f. lusaka, minister of rural development; and clement mwananshiku, minister of commerce; as well as ministers of state.

foreign diplomatic envoys and freedom-fighters of southern africa in lusaka also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

January 6, 1976 No. 6008

****
* NATIONAL *
****

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Train Workers with Socialist Consciousness and Culture in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

by

the CCP Committee of Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1975)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Tsinghua University has made great achievements in the revolution in education. These achievements are made by the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers who, led by the Tsinghua University Party Committee, adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the correct orientation of the revolution in education and struggle resolutely against all erroneous tendencies. This article, which presents the facts to reason things out, is a very good summation, and is also a clear and forceful refutation of the rightist practice to reverse correct decisions already made and of the fallacious and absurd arguments on the educational battlefront.

*

At present the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers of our university are conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the question of theory and other matters, studying the concepts of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education, criticizing the bourgeoisie, revisionism and various absurd arguments

attacking the revolution in education in educational circles, making further efforts to sum up experience in the revolution in education over past years in order to develop the excellent situation in the revolution in education, taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line and endeavoring to do a better job in all aspects of work within the school. The practice of struggle tells us that training workers with socialist consciousness and culture in the three great revolutionary movements is an extremely important question in running the school as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I. Thoroughly Understand That Revisionism Is Still the Principal Danger At Present, and Constantly Strengthen the Leadership of the Working Class in School

Chairman Mao points out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." Studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory in the light of the reality of the struggle on the educational battlefront, we have come to understand more clearly that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line and which class exercises leadership determine to which class the school belongs and for which class it trains successors. Strengthening the leadership of the working class over the school is the basic guarantee for solving this important question.

On July 27, 1968, the workers-PLA Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team entered Tsinghua University to lead the teachers, students, staff members and workers to make revolution in education. The leadership of the working class over the school was constantly strengthened through the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. With large numbers of worker-peasant-soldier students going to school, and with the ranks of workers maturing in the school, and the teachers transformed, class relations within the school have changed step by step. The proletarian force is constantly growing in the course of struggle, and revolutionary new things are developing vigorously. All these stand for the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We must notice, however, that on the educational front the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines is protracted and at times very acute. The overthrown class enemies and those who stubbornly persist in taking the capitalist road have not given up their hope for restoration and vainly attempt to restore domination by bourgeois intellectuals. Such traditional ideas of the exploiting classes as "intellectual culture above all else," "private ownership of knowledge," "study in order to become officials," and "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" are still feverishly advocated by some people and have a wide market. In terms of world outlook, the majority of intellectuals are fundamentally still bourgeois. A very small number of them even want to make a test of strength with the proletariat by dint of their certain superiority in knowledge. Some old branches of learning dominated by the bourgeois ideological system have not yet been fundamentally reformed. The reactionary ideology and culture of imperialism and social-imperialism can still corrupt people's minds through

certain channels. Therefore, the struggle for and against occupation and reform between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is far from over, and revisionism is still the principal danger. The contention that pursuing no studies is the "greatest crisis" and that "belittling theory is the main tendency at present" is entirely wrong.

Resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's instruction that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything" and strengthening the leadership of the working class over the school politically, ideologically and organizationally is a basic condition for the proletariat to triumph over the bourgeoisie and Marxism over revisionism. The bourgeoisie will invariably adopt tactics of this or that kind to attack the proletariat in order to seize leadership. At present, the absurd argument that "outsiders who are enthusiastic about science should be given the leadership" is essentially for negating the leadership of the working class over the school so as to let those who are enthusiastic about revisionism occupy the educational battlefront. After years of struggle, we have come to understand further the importance of forever maintaining the leadership of the working class in the school, and strengthened our consciousness in wholeheartedly relying on the working class.

"The leading role of the proletariat is realized through the leadership of the Communist Party." Over the past few years, we always firmly grasped the strengthening of all Party organizations in the school ideologically and organizationally and brought into full play the role of Party organizations as fighting bastions, the role of Communists as the model vanguard, and the role of the worker propaganda team as the political leader. We persistently relied on the large numbers of revolutionary students, teachers and workers in the school and on the activists among them to unite with over 95 percent of the cadres and the masses and work together with them. We thus established and developed the superiority of the working class step by step and launched a profound proletarian revolution in education to transform the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

II. Guide the Students To Attend Properly This Main Course of Class Struggle, And Raise Their Ability To Distinguish Between Genuine and Sham Marxism in the Struggle To Combat and Prevent Revisionism

Chairman Mao points out, "All kinds of work in the school are for transforming the students' ideology." At present, students are selected and enrolled from among workers and peasants with practical experience. Most of them come from working people's families, have been educated by the Party since childhood, and are outstanding elements emerging in the three great revolutionary movements. The majority of them, however, have not gone through the suffering of the old society and have also not much experience of the revolutionary struggle. As a result, some of these comrades are susceptible to corruption by bourgeois ideas. The class struggle in society is inevitably reflected in them. Expecially after their going to college, because they have no adequate understanding of the soil and conditions that engender revisionism on this battlefront, fail to recognize their own weaknesses and erroneously think that they are "born red," it is possible for them to fall captive to the bourgeoisie, and it is also possible for new bourgeois intellectuals to arise among the worker-peasant-soldier students. If we fail to perceive this danger,

consider the school as merely a place to disseminate knowledge, and fail to grasp class struggle or ideological-political work, revisionism will arise.

In order to train students into fighters for combating and preventing revisionism, the most fundamental thing is to arm them with the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Over the past few years, in close integration with the important political struggles at home and abroad and the central tasks of the Party, we organized students to study basic Marxist viewpoints systematically. At present, the students of our school have set up over 900 spare-time Marxism-Leninism study teams as they attend political theory class in school. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of students have used Marxism to study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the history of class struggle as a whole, annotate Legalist writings and study the contemporary capitalist economic crises as well as the history of scientific and technological development. Especially after their study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, they have made new progress in the breadth and depth of study and raised their understanding of the necessity to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

We actively guide the steeling and growth of the students in the practice of struggle to combat and prevent revisionism. Following Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive, we organize the students to go to plants, villages and PLA units to keep in touch with the reality of society, take part in various political movements, learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers how to carry out mass work, and, together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie. Meanwhile, we mobilize them to actively take part in actual class struggle on the educational battlefront and the struggle to reform the old educational system and the old teaching politics and methods, to handle properly "college attendance and management and the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to reform the college, to adhere to the Party's basic line in the complicated environment of struggle, to gradually learn to correctly distinguish and handle the two types of contradictions of different nature, and to consciously fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Guided by the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we regularly carry out lively political and ideological education to raise the students' consciousness in remolding their world outlook. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over young people as their own successors inevitably will reflect some problems among the worker-peasant-soldier students. We guide the students to combat arrogance and conceit, to fight self and criticize revisionism, and energetically conduct diverse forms of class education and education in revolutionary tradition and communist ideals. We use the positive and negative experiences of the struggle on the educational battlefront for successors to educate the students, and carry out activities in analyzing the old schools of the past 17 years." The students of many classes have also set up their own systems with a view to revolutionizing themselves. Through these activities, the students' ability to combat corruption and prevent revisionism is raised. Practice shows that this helps the students transform their ideology and enables them "to develop morally, intellectually and physically into workers with both

socialist consciousness and culture." The argument that the slogan of "college attendance, management and transformation" is used by the worker-peasant-soldier students to show that they "only have the obligation to reform the others but not the obligation to reform themselves" is entirely a malicious distortion and vilification.

III. Lay a Firm Hold on Transforming the World Outlook of the Intellectuals and Bring into Full Play the Positive Role of the Original Teachers

Chairman Mao points out: "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." "The proletariat also can never train its own intellectuals without making use of the help of the original intellectuals in society." Uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals is an important task for realizing all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the educational battlefront, and is also a matter of utmost importance in training worker-peasant-soldier students.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and through the practice of the educational revolution and taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants in the past few years, there has been a profound change in the spiritual outlook of the original teachers in the school. More well versed in Marxism and taking a firm proletarian stand, a few of these teachers have consciously implemented Chairman Mao's educational line in the revolution in education and played a backbone role. Many comrades have made tremendous progress and are gradually becoming members of the massive contingent of working class intellectuals. The general tendency is for the teachers to make continued progress. Under the guidance of the correct line, the majority of them have integrated themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and made contributions to the educational revolution. The achievements scored in the educational revolution in the schools and the growth of the worker-peasant-soldier students are inseparable from the efforts exerted by such teachers.

It should also be noted, however, that the world outlook of the majority of the teachers is basically bourgeois and that some of them would still waver in and play fast and loose with the revolution in education. A small number of people with serious bourgeois world outlook are still ideologically alien to Chairman Mao's concept of the revolution in education. They try with all ways and means to turn the clock back and it is an acute contradiction to train new intellectuals of the working class through them. It takes a long time and a great deal of effort to resolve this contradiction. We continue to implement the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals, correctly distinguish and handle the two types of contradictions of different nature, rely on the activists among the intellectuals, vigorously popularize the advanced models, and win over as many intellectuals as possible to serve the proletarian educational cause.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of teachers are striving to change the past situation in which they were not well acquainted with Marxism by earnestly studying works by Marx, Lenin and

Chairman Mao. Some teachers of vocational courses not only teach vocational lessons but also Marxist theory and guide the students to study political theory. They assume responsibility not only for teaching students specialized subjects but also for developing them morally, intellectually and physically.

The teachers are striving to change the past situation in which they were divorced from proletarian politics and to play an active part in class struggle and the two-line struggle. Many use what they had personally gone through in the old schools to criticize the revisionist line in education. Proceeding from their sense of responsibility for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, they work hard to transform the students' ideology, dare to impose strict demands, and help the students to put firm adherence to the correct political orientation above all else.

The broad masses of teachers and students constantly go deep into factories, rural villages or PLA units, take turns to work on farms run by the university, persistently follow the "May 7" road, learn from and make friends with the workers, peasants and soldiers, undergo steeling in the three great revolutionary movements, and constantly strengthen their feelings for the workers, peasants and soldiers. The teachers and students have gradually formed a new type of relationship. Many teachers strive to make ordinary workers of themselves and use the profound lessons of their having been divorced from proletarian politics, the workers and peasants and production as a result of the pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line to encourage the students to take the road of integration with the workers and soldiers as pointed out by Chairman Mao.

The broad masses of teachers work with unflagging efforts in the revolution in education and a number of activists stand for reforms and dare to create new things, together with the worker-peasant-soldier students, strive to use Marxism as the guide to reform teaching and criticize the reactionary ideological systems in the old branches of learning, to assimilate the rich experience and the discoveries and inventions of the workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary movements in teaching, and to constantly improve the quality of teaching.

All these facts forcefully rebuff the fallacy that "the intellectuals do not know what to follow," and could not bring into play their enthusiasm.

It should be noted that the progress made by teachers in the past few years is not well balanced. Some have not made much progress, and some have even moved backward. Therefore, we should lay a firmer hold on remolding the teachers' world outlook, show concern for them politically, continue to impose strict demands on them and guide them to persistently study Marxist theory and to work among the workers, peasants and soldiers permanently and unconditionally all their life, so that they could study and transform themselves all the time and strengthen their determination in carrying the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

We should help the teachers profoundly study and implement Chairman Mao's line on the revolution in education, criticize the revisionist educational line, lay hold of materialist dialectics, and overcome their vacillation in work. We

should encourage them to boldly carry out destruction and construction, practice and reform in the revolution in education, to pay attention not only to guarding against taking the beaten track but also to actively gaining new experience, to study vocational work with unflagging efforts and to perfect their skills under the command of proletarian politics so that they will go on discovering, inventing and creating and making more and more contributions to the state.

We should further implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom, and a hundred schools of thought contend," so that the teachers will dare to express their views, argue and make criticism for the success of the educational revolution. This will help them emancipate themselves ideologically, tell right from wrong, uphold truth, correct their mistakes and promote the development of education, as well as of science and technology. We should pay attention to and cherish the teachers' revolutionary enthusiasm. We should show concern for their livelihood and make proper arrangements for their employment in order to bring into play what they are strong in, and enable them to play a greater role on the forefront of the revolution in education.

IV. Persist in Open-Door Schooling and Let the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Directly Participate in the Training of Students

Chairman Mao points out, "To carry out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership and it is essential for the masses of workers to take part." Lenin also had said: "If study, education and training are kept only within the confines of the schools and are divorced from the seething actual life, we would not trust them." Open-door schooling is a fundamental reform for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, adhering to the "May 7" road, and thorough smashing the domination of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie.

In the past few years, the teachers and students went to more than 100 factories, construction sites, rural villages and PLA units to run schools. They relied wholeheartedly on the workers to conduct education, in an effort to integrate the teachers and students with the workers and peasants, to educate with productive labor and theory with practice. In the course of practicing open-door schooling, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers took part in leading the revolution in education and in the key links of teaching. They also penetratingly criticized the old system of teaching and its content. Some workers said: "A specialty in an old university had to study more than 30 courses, and no matter whether they were useful or not, one could not graduate without completing all of them. This is like not allowing a customer to leave a department store without buying all the goods there. If the parents bought a pair of convex glass for their baby as soon as he was born on the ground that he would need them in the future, anyone would say that they were stupid. This was precisely the kind of foolish thing done by old education. The old school taught everything right from the beginning, as though it was necessary for every textile student to learn to operate the old women's spinning wheels and looms. But since textile machinery is used today, what is the use even if you are able to operate a spinning wheel better than an old woman in the past? We can never do things this way, but should emphasize teaching what is fundamental, necessary and modern." The criticism of the workers taught the teachers and students a profound lesson and gave impetus to the reform of teaching.

Open-door schooling should adhere to the correct orientation. After going out, there is still the question of whether or not the ideological and political line is correct. In the past few years, we paid attention to guiding the teachers and students to fight together with workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary movements, to humbly learn from their thoughts and feelings and rich practical experience, to rely wholeheartedly on the working class to conduct education, and to energetically reform the old teaching system according to the needs of socialist revolution and construction. The method that take going to a factory simply as a means to learn some vocational knowledge without integrating oneself with the workers and peasants or steeling oneself ideologically by earnestly participating in class struggle and productive labor, or the method of adopting the open-door method in form without actively carry out teaching reforms but with the old set of teaching contents and methods copied, and without earnestly organizing teaching by linking theory with practice is definitely unable to make a success of open-door schooling. The absurd arguments in educational circles that slander open-door schooling as "not learning culture" and "only serving as a labor force" are actually opposed to the participation of teachers and students in the three great revolutionary movements, and aimed at pulling the school back to the old revisionist road.

With the worker, peasants and soldiers directly participating in the management of education, education has really become the cause of the whole society. When some classes conducted open-door education from one factory to another, the workers of the two factories took up the work of each other. The workers told the students: "We take care of you not only during your stay in our factory but also during the whole process of your education. We will also participate in evaluating you on graduation." After some classes returned from the factories to the school, the factories also sent outstanding veteran workers to the school to continue their participation in the revolution in education. When schools were run in rural areas or PLA units, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the PLA fighters also participated in the management of education. All workers in school-run factories basically took part in work to train the students. Direct participation in the educational revolution by thousands upon thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers inside and outside the school greatly increased the strength of the working class in transforming the school.

V. Enforce Part-Work and Part-Study or Working While Studying To Improve Combination of Mental and Manual Labor

"Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." This is an extremely important Marxist principle of education. Part-work and part-study is an effective measure for practicing this principle.

Historical experience tells us that it is absolutely necessary for students to participate in labor even though they are enrolled from among the workers, peasants and soldiers; otherwise, they all would turn revisionist. Part-work and part-study is of far-reaching significance in gradually eliminating the phenomenon of separating mental work from manual work, in restricting

bourgeois rights, in arrowing the three major differences, in removing the soil breeding revisionism, and in training workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

In the educational revolution, we strive to implement Chairman Mao's "July 30 Directive," enforce part-work and part-study or working while studying, and strive to realize the integration of teahcers and students with workers and peasants, and mental labor with manual labor. We see to it that part-work, part-study runs through the whole course of training students, and arrange for the participation of the students in regular shifts of work, in typical production and construction work, in labor to build schools, etc. We take this course in classes conducted both inside and outside the university.

In part-work and part-study, we pay attention to implementing the policy that "while their main task is to study, the students should also learn other things," and set forth specific requirements for the students in both study and work. The lines of work selected are linked as far as possible with the specialties, with the needs of production and teaching both taken care of. The students take part in secondary lines of work by rotation. Those working on regular shifts are required to work a fixed number of hours and fulfill norms. Meanwhile, as a requirement for training, we also make proper arrangements for the students to participate in production management without separating themselves from production. Part-work and part-study links the training of students and the improvement of workers with the building of a contingent of teachers in order to enable them to make continuous progress in all fields.

The first-year students of the specialty in computer science under the electronics department worked and studied part time in the electronic instruments workshop of a factory run by the university. The workers, teachers and students were mixed in shifts and placed under unified leadership, and they fulfilled the tasks of producing computers and training students together. Educated by the words and deeds of the workers, the students further understood why workers had to be trained in labor. They studied on the one hand and worked on the other hand in regular shifts to fulfill their fixed production quotas. They studied electrical engineering, electronics and other subjects in close conjunction with production. After working only half a year or so in the workshop, the students could test and adjust the computers they themselves produced.

"Through working while studying, or part-work and part-study, they have acquired knowledge and are also workers." The workers carry out production as they study and participate in all kinds of work in the revolution in education. Some of them are rapidly growing up to become worker-teachers. While teaching students, the teachers participate in productive labor, thus giving impetus to ideological remolding and the improvement of vocational knowledge.

To meet the needs of part-work and part-study and of the development of the revolution in education, we firmly grasped the transformation and building of laboratories and school-run factories. In the past few years, our university completed more than 200 new products and scientific research projects, including computer "130", large-scale integrated circuits, phased camera, data-control milling machines, high-pressure sodium gas lamps, etc. All these were

the results of the development of the role of the bases inside the school to the fullest extent and of the linking and mutual promotion of the bases inside and outside the school. We unswervingly practiced open-door schooling and linked the school with factories. The school ran factories to lead the specialties. The new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production was adopted. We advanced in the direction of "the school is the factory and the factory is also the school."

VI. Conduct Teaching in Conjunction with the Production and Scientific Research Tasks, and Enhance Our Resourcefulness

In the educational revolution over the past few years, we linked study by the worker-peasant-soldier students together with the seething socialist revolution and construction. Studying through practice, the students completed nearly 1,000 production tasks, case studies and larger technical innovations. The students said proudly: "We have fought hard battles to make contributions and enhanced our resourcefulness in the course of struggle."

Teaching conducted in conjunction with typcial tasks involves struggle. Some people hold that such a practice is "pragmatism" and "to blindly turn things upside down," and they negate this new thing of conducting teaching in combination with the production and scientific research tasks, we adhere to the policy of putting proletarian politics in command of vocational work and of integrating theory with practice, and train students capable of analyzing and solving problems.

The underground construction specialty of the university was assigned the research task of designing an "underground water-sealed oil container." The technological blockade imposed by the capitalist countries on us strengthened the revolutionary will of the teachers and students. They scaled mountains to carry out investigations and studies, and obtained a large amount of first-hand data. They used a new calculating method in their computations and analysis. Along with workers and technicians, they have completed the design task pretty fast, and the project is at present about to put on stream. In this way, the students of this specialty have not only acquired specialized knowledge. What is more important is that they have learned the policy of "maintaining independence, taking the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and the spirit of following our own road in developing industry by implementing the Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

In selecting typical tasks, we strive to comply with the following principles: Put proletarian politics in command, face the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, embody the present key link of China in scientific research and production and the orientation of technical development, be able to give the lead to the main contents taught in specialties, and be able to explain the general laws and to conform with the process of acquiring knowledge from the shallow to the deep.

Teaching linked with typical tasks has effectively given impetus to the introduction of specialized courses and the transformation of the orientation of such courses. Specialties and curriculums in our university were

basically patterned after those of Soviet revisionism. Although we have done some work in reforming them over the past few years, they still cannot properly meet the needs of socialist revolution and construction, nor do they conform to the series of the general and specific policies of the Party for the development of the national economy or meet "the need to be prepared for battles." Therefore, we must reform them actively and carefully.

Teaching linked with typical production tasks has done away with the "old three-stage" system of teaching basic subjects, basic technical subjects and then specialized subjects. Now we organize our teaching in accordance with the Marxist theory of knowledge. In the first year in the university, the students begin contact with specialized subjects, learn skills in operating machines, and are able to work regular shifts in factories. They study theory as they work, and there is no make-up class in which they only concentrate on cultural studies. Then, they participate in the whole process of practicing typical tasks. They take up design work and also participate in manufacturing and construction in order to grasp the basic theoretical knowledge of the specialized subjects in which they major. On this basis, they take up theoretical studies in connection with special scientific research projects and technical innovations and sum up what they have studied in order to further temper their ability to analyze and solve problems.

Studying while working is a key link in conducting teaching linked with typical tasks. "Reading is learning, but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning at that." We should actively guide the students to be good in learning from practice. We should seize every opportunity to carry out in good time lively and vigorous teaching activities. Before the students came in contact with a typical task, we should make necessary preparations in teaching so that they can take the initiative when they work while studying. After their typical production tasks are completed, they should be conscientiously summed up for improvement. As for the subjects taught which are not linked with typical tasks, the students should be taught in the field, in the laboratory or in conjunction with other practical forms. In this way, the students will be able to master such subjects.

Some classes of the university have organized their teachers and students to vigorously carry out mass movements and to sum up things for improvement. They have further progressed from the level of practice to that of theory. In addition to lectures by teachers, students have compiled teaching materials, mounted the rostrum, run academic journals, conducted case studies and taken up other lively and vigorous forms of activities.

In the course of teaching, it is necessary to arrange for certain checks, evaluations and examinations. It is essential to earnestly implement Chairman Mao's series of instructions on reforming the examination system.

Attention should be paid to the reform of basic subjects and their teaching, and revolutionary mass criticism must be vigorously launched in the academic field. We should strive to use dialectical materialism to reform the old curriculums and old teaching methods. The absurd argument in educational circles that slanders us of "slighting theory" and going for "practice and practice again" is entirely made with an ulterior object in view.

VII. Run Branch Schools in the Countryside To Bring Up a New Type of Peasants with Socialist Awareness and Culture

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Colleges of science and engineering should not only orient themselves toward industry but should also actively serve agriculture and contribute to building Tachai-type counties.

In the spring of this year, we learned from the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College in making revolution in education, and set up a rural branch on the outskirts of Peking. The branch provided specialties in agricultural mechanization, agricultural electrification, farmland irrigation and farmland capital construction, and enrolled 495 students from the communes for sending back to the communes.

After the rural branch was set up, it took class struggle as its main course, carried forward the spirit of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, struggled under difficult conditions and built its own bases and houses. Classes were held everywhere in the fields and under towering trees. The teachers and students of the branch school seriously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, actively conducted case studies on such subjects as "small production" and "to each according to his work," and criticized and discussed the Water Margin. When the students returned to their respective production teams for practice, they actively gave guidance to and made propaganda among the masses. There emerged large numbers of new deeds of new people who actively took part in class struggle in the rural areas, consciously criticized the tendencies toward capitalism, and dared to break with the traditional ideas.

The teachers and students of the branch school consistently adhered to Chairman Mao's instruction on "learning from Tachai in agriculture," took the urgent need for effecting "four kinds of transformation" in agriculture as the content of teaching, worked as they studied, took up industrial work as well as farming, worked sometimes at the higher level and sometimes at the lower level, learned to practice scientific farming, and rendered service to realizing the "four kinds of transformation" and developing "five kinds of small industry" for the rural areas, thus strengthening the close ties between the school and the countryside.

Within half a year, the specialty in agricultural mechanization assembled 250 water pumps and six fuel pressure pumps at its teaching bases. It also participated in the building of combines and windrow-mowers and in the overhauling of tractors, and studied the basic theory of agricultural machinery and the reform of farm machines and implements. The students who studied in the school always thought of the needs of the communes and brigades, while the latter always sought help from the school when faced with difficulties.

The production team of a student of the specialty in agricultural electrification had a problem concerning the control of the water level in its water tower, which remained unsolved for a long time, thus affecting production. The teaching unit therefore started ahead of schedule the course of "automatic control" which was originally scheduled to begin eight months later. The teachers and

students worked together to produce an automatic water-level control device. The student carried this device to his production team and successfully installed it on the water tower in his first attempt. The poor and lower-middle peasants living nearby came in droves to see the installation. A more than 70-year-old poor peasant held the student's hands, saying: "Our university students are useful even before their graduation. This is the right way to run schools."

Let those who criticize the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College listen to the voices and demands of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants!

VIII. Walk With Two Legs and Runs Schools of Diverse Forms

Apart from properly running ordinary and advanced classes, we also actively took part in work at factory-run "July 21" universities, and the rural "May 7" educational network, vigorously developed short-term training classes and spare-time universities and persisted in walking with two legs and adopting diverse means to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

During the past few years, many specialties of our university had done some work in training teachers, compiling teaching material, mapping out educational plans in cooperation with factory-run schools. For example, the construction and engineering department set up long-term team-up ties with seven "July 21" universities, and obtained considerable valuable experience in the course of helping others run schools, thus giving impetus to the revolution in education in the college.

To meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers, we have set up a spare-time university to enroll workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the vicinity as well as workers of the university as students. At present, the spare-time university has more than 1,700 students. Most of them are drawn from medium-sized and small factories as well as from rural areas. Because they study with production problems in mind, their enthusiasm for study is very high. For instance, every student of the foundry class brought to the school a bag of casting sand from their own factories, and some of them even brought castings from their own plants to the classroom. The teachers and students analyzed the quality of the casting sand and worked together to find ways of improving the quality of the castings. A student from a certain factory made use of the theory learned to promote technical innovations together with factory workers when he was back in his plant, thus enabling the waste rate of castings to drop by two-thirds.

During the past few years, the broad masses of teachers and students shattered the biased view that "short-term training classes are unorthodox" and started all kinds of short-term training classes in factories, rural areas and PLA units as well as with the school. Some of the training classes were divorced from production, some for spare-time study, some for general study, some for advanced study of special subjects, some for study of political theory and some for study of scientific techniques. The school-run factories also held short-term training classes for the users of their products.

According to the urgent needs of the state the university also held in good time short-term training classes in resistance to earthquakes, in the popularization of digital control techniques and in farmland irrigation. The workers said with joy that the short-term training classes "are propagation stations for Marxism-Leninism, exchange stations for technical innovations and liaison centers for linking up the factory with the school."

In addition, we have also started correspondence education, held various scientific and technical forums, and set up a "July 21" workers university at the school-run factory.

Diverse forms of schooling stand for the reform of the educational system and help achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of education, break the bourgeois monopoly of science and technology and promote the development of industrial and agricultural production. They also help the schools learn from society and transform itself according to the image of the working class. This is an important way to attain the great goal of turning the working people into intellectuals and the intellectuals into working people, and to bring up a grand contingent of intellectuals of the working class.

IX. Those Who Are Educated Also Conduct Education in Order To Get Educated in the Course of Conducting Education

The participation of students in running schools is a new thing which has emerged in open-door schooling in the past few years. Spurred by the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students have put forward the idea that "those who are educated should also conduct education." They have actively taken part in teaching work under diverse forms of schooling inside and outside the university. This year, the students of the industrial automation department alone have taken part in the work of 16 short-term training classes attended by 1,100 workers.

The process of students' participation in conducting education is also a process of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers and learning from them. Nine students and a teacher of the third year of the water conservation department went to Shen county, Honan, to carry out correspondence education for more than 200 students. Carrying bedrolls, they went to the communes and brigades periodically to give mobile guidance. They ate, lived and took part in manual labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They summed up the advanced deeds of the local poor and lower-middle peasants in learning fro Tachai under the leadership of the Party and used them for teaching. Thus, they not only educated themselves but also made propaganda among the masses. The communes and brigades raised some problems that urgently needed to be solved, and many of them had not been learned by the students at school. With the help of the teachers and the poor and lower-middle peasants who served as part-time teachers in correspondence education, they studied as they educated the others, summed up local practical experience, and finally compiled teaching materials for correspondence education which were rich in content, popular and easy to understand, full of local characteristics and welcomed by the masses.

The participation of students in conducting education has enabled the ordinary and short-term training classes to promote each other, thus giving impetus to the deepgoing development of educational reform. Six students of the automation department took part in teaching a short-term class in automatic instruments for heat engineering at the Peking General Petrochemical Plant. Meanwhile, they also taught the same course to their own classmates. In the practice of teaching at the short-term training class, they boldly carried out reforms together with the workers and teachers, and taught electronics in conjunction with individual power-driven instruments with good results. Spurred by the short-term training classes, the ordinary classes were able to learn this section in half the time and also improve the quality of teaching compared with the past.

The participation of the educated in conducting education has closely linked study by worker-peasant-soldier students with the turning of the masses of working people into intellectuals. This has effectively criticized traditional bourgeois ideas such as the "monopoly of techniques" and "private ownership of knowledge" and enabled the students to strive to restrict bourgeois rights and gradually narrow the three major differences during their study. We have already included this point in our educational plans as an important requirement in teaching our students.

X. Strive To Build a Strong and Effective Leading Body with High Awareness of Class Struggle and the Two-Line Struggle and Good at Maintaining Close Ties with the Masses and Fighting in Unity

The most important thing in building a strong and effective leading body is to arm our cadres with Marxist theory so as to enable them to really clearly understand, on the basis of integrating theory with practice, why we should exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Most leading bodies in our university which have persistently taken class struggle as the key link and worked more efficiently have a common salient feature--they are good at studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. In close conjunction with the realities of the struggle in the school, they assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, carefully study the characteristics and laws of the struggle on the educational battlefront, seriously sum up historical experiences and lessons, adopt a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution, the masses and themselves, and constantly heighten their awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They realize that as Party cadres, if they are muddle-headed and ignorant in theory, they would waver in the political line, and lose their combat effectiveness against revisionism. In order to realize all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the educational battlefront, the cadres must be the staunch revolutionary fighters of the proletariat, be bold in and good at struggle, and can never be any "moderates" or "old good fellows."

To build leading bodies at all levels, it is necessary to pay attention to the reflection of revisionist trend of thought and to guard against the emergence of spokesmen for the new and old bourgeoisie in the Party. We must bravely struggle against the revisionist line and the various erroneous tendencies so as to further purify, unite and strengthen these leading bodies in the course of struggle. Meanwhile, we should provide the cadres and Party

members with lively and widespread education in Marxism. It is necessary to further inherit and develop our Party's fine traditions and work style formed over more than 50 years of struggle. We should make greater efforts to foster a fine work style within the Party. The Party members must persistently display the proletarian Party spirit and observe Party discipline.

It is necessary to strengthen Party building organizationally and at the same time strengthen it ideologically. Over the past few years, we have striven to carry out Chairman Mao's line and policies toward the cadres, increased the proportion of worker-cadres, brought into full play the initiative and enthusiasm of the original cadres, energetically promoted young and women cadres and successfully implemented the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young people.

The practice of struggle has enabled us to realize that in building leading bodies at all levels, it is particularly important to select good "squad leaders." Those comrades who have resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, dared to struggle against erroneous lines and maintained close ties with the masses should be boldly promoted to leading posts. Party organizations at the higher level should support them wholeheartedly, help them and guide them. In this manner, we can make the leading bodies at all levels full of vigor and vitality.

In compliance with Chairman Moa's instruction that "the most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is that they must keep in contact with the masses," we strive to make organs establish a foothold in and serve the basic-level units, play the role of good staff officers to the Party committees and constantly reform office work.

At present, the situation on the educational battlefront is excellent. The repeated and fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines have tempered our ranks, and Chairman Mao's concept of revolution in education has gone deep into the hearts of people. The current important task before us is to take class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line, study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, successfully carry out the revolution in education and consolidate and develop the great achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. We must conscientiously sum up experience, develop our achievements, overcome our shortcomings and advance in triumph along the correct track charted by Chairman Mao.

* * *

SPECIAL AMNESTY OF WAR CRIMINALS IN CUSTODY

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: A Proletarian Policy

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

"a proletarian policy" is the title of a commentary in tomorrow's "people's daily". it reads in full as follows:

in accordance with instructions from the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, chinese judicial organs recently pardoned and released all the former kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level who were still in custody. citizenship rights were granted to these and other such personnel who had served their sentence terms and become employees at the labour-reform units, and appropriate arrangements will be made for their jobs. it was announced at the same time that those who wished to return to taiwan might do so and would be provided with facilities.

like the release by special amnesty of all the war criminals in custody and the pardon and release of all the u.s.-chiang armed special agents in custody earlier this year, the latest act stems from chairman mao's wise policy decision and represents a great victory for his proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

chairman mao has consistently taught us to practise the policy of "combining punishment with leniency and combining reform through labour with ideological education" and the policy of giving them a way out in dealing with counter-revolutionaries and other criminals. this policy reflects the great breadth of mind of the proletariat in transforming the world and liberating all mankind. while persisting in exercising dictatorship over the reactionary classes, we do not mean to liquidate all elements of the reactionary classes but to reform them and enable them to become new people. there is no doubt that the proletariat should resolutely suppress the resistance of the hostile classes. as for those elements of the hostile classes who have given up their arms and surrendered, however, efforts should be made to reform them through labour and education. this is in the basic interests of the proletariat.

china's policy of reforming criminals has produced impressive results over the past two decades and more. we have reformed japanese war criminals and those of the kuomintang, the puppet "manchukuo" and the puppet "inner-mongolian autonomous government", including pu yi, emperor of the puppet "manchukuo", as well as large numbers of other counter-revolutionaries and culprits of criminal cases. most of the criminals already released have behaved well or relatively well, and some have performed useful services to the socialist motherland. china's policy

of reforming criminals has produced tremendous impact abroad too.

our dictatorship of the proletariat is at present more consolidated than ever and our socialist motherland is thriving and flourishing. in this excellent situation, our act of releasing and giving jobs to former kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level is conducive to developing the revolutionary united front, turning negative factors into positive ones, uniting all those who can be united, and propelling our socialist revolution and construction forward, as well as to promoting the anti-chiang patriotic struggle of the people of taiwan.

Chinese Judicial Organs Decide to Pardon and Release Kuomintang Personnel in Custody

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

in accordance with instructions from the great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party, chinese judicial organs recently decided to pardon and release all former kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level who were held in custody. this important measure stems from a wise policy decision by chairman mao and represents a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

after the founding of new china, the chinese communist party and the people's government mobilized the people of the whole country to carry out vigorously the great revolutionary movements to suppress and weed out counter-revolutionaries. this dealt telling blows to the remnant kuomintang counter-revolutionary forces and helped consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. acting on chairman mao's policy of combining punishment with leniency and combining reform through labour with ideological education, chinese public security organs spent much time educating and reforming the former kmt party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level who had committed crimes against the communist party, the people and the revolution. as a result, these people gradually and to varying degrees showed willingness to give up the evil and follow the good, and many of them were released. the latest decision to pardon and release all those still in custody reflects the growing stability and unity of the socialist motherland and the increasing consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. it represents a victory for the great policy laid down by chairman mao and the chinese communist party that the overwhelming majority of the

members of the reactionary classes should be reformed and given a way out. it shows the great breadth of mind of the proletariat in transforming the world and liberating all mankind. it will help turn negative factors into positive ones, unite all forces that can be united and further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

between december 15 and 18, judicial organs in various localities called meetings at which the kuomintang personnel to be pardoned and released were given notifications to this effect of the higher people's courts along with certificates of release issued by the public security organs of the provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions concerned. citizenship rights were granted to these people and proper arrangements would be made for their jobs and life by departments concerned.

at the same time, public security organs in various localities issued job-transfer certificates to those former kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level who, after serving their sentence terms, became employees at the labour-reform units. citizenship rights were granted to those who had been deprived of their political rights. proper arrangements would also be made for their jobs and life.

leading members of judicial organs in various localities encouraged the former kmt personnel, the newly released and those to be transferred to new jobs, to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought assiduously, continue to remould their world outlook, take an active part in socialist construction and render beneficial service to the people. it was announced at the same time that those who wished to return to taiwan might do so and would be provided with conveniences. the government issued all of them new clothes and pocket money and would make arrangements for taking them round on study tours.

with emotion, the former kmt personnel thanked chairman mao, the communist party and the people's government for having educated and saved them. they pledged to study hard, continue to remould their ideology, follow the communist party in taking the socialist road and make useful contributions to the motherland.

among the pardoned and released personnel are:

sung ssu-yi, lieutenant general, deputy commander of the kmt kweichow pacification headquarters; hsiung hsin-min, major general, deputy commander of the kmt first army group and concurrently commander of the kmt 71st army; chen nan-ping, major general, officer of the kmt ministry of national defence; li chih-chung, major general, chief of staff of the kmt 11th army group; kuo wen-tsan, major general, deputy commander of the kmt 97th army; li ting-lu, major general, chief of staff of the kmt

new third army; chiang tang, major general, chief of staff of the kmt seventh army; wang nien-chi (wang wei-kan), major general, chief of staff of the kmt new 11th army; liu yueh-chien, major general, commander of the 172nd division of the kmt seventh army; cheng wen-ho, major general, commander of the 70th division of the kmt 43rd army; chou chien-chih, major general, commander of the 69th division of the kmt 61st army; chen hsu-yun, major general, commander of the 57th brigade of the kmt reorganized 74th division; liao ken (liao kuo-ping), major general, commander of the kmt north kwangtung divisional command area; li ting-hsiang, major general, counsellor to the kmt szechwan-sikang pacification headquarters; ma ti-fu (hui nationality), major general, general secretary of the special party headquarters of the kmt 82nd army; huang fan, major general, deputy commander of the 63rd division of the kmt 102nd army; han yu-yu, major general, deputy commander of the 69th division of the kmt 61st army; chu tan, major general, commander of the special service regiment of the kmt 6th army group; sheng chung-tai, major general, chief of staff of the 42nd division of the kmt eighth army; ma kung-tsai (hui nationality), colonel, deputy chief of staff of the kmt 82nd army; tseng hou-tse, colonel, deputy commander of the 146th division of the kmt 21st army; yang wei-jen, colonel, chief of staff of the 330th division of the kmt 56th army; han huai-wei, colonel, chief of staff of the 32nd division of the kmt 70th army; chang wang-sheng, colonel, senior counsellor to the kmt taiwan provincial garrison general headquarters; chen ta-cheng, colonel, senior counsellor to the kmt woosung-shanghai garrison command; kao hsueh-chien (kao huai-teh), colonel, chief of the political work department of the 111th column of the kmt fukien provincial anti-communist national salvation corps; chang yung-ling, colonel, commander of the 149th regiment of the 50th division of the kmt new first army; chang ken-yuan, colonel, commander of the 584th regiment of the 195th division of the kmt new fifth army; kao chiao-huan, member of the executive committee and chief of the organization and training section of the kmt kirin provincial party headquarters; wang shou-yi, general secretary of the kmt chekiang-kiangsi railway special party headquarters; chien an-yi, member of the executive committee of the kmt kweichow provincial party headquarters; liang shang-hsien, member of the executive committee of the kmt hupeh provincial party headquarters; tang pen-chao, member of the executive committee of the kmt lunghai railway special party headquarters; li wen-hsiang (li tien-chien), member of the executive committee of the kmt special party headquarters for the railways in the kunming area; ma chen (hui nationality), general secretary of the kmt party headquarters of hsichi county, ningsia; li kuei (li lan-ting), general secretary of the kmt party headquarters of yenan county, shensi province; han shao-tseng (han hsing-san), general secretary of the kmt party headquarters of yungching county, hopei province; feng yun-hsien (gesang chhoedron, female, tibetan nationality), member of the kmt national assembly and member of the control yuan; yang shun-cheng, adviser to the kmt executive yuan; kao fang, director of the currency issuance bureau of the

kmt central bank; chen tsung-lieh, head of the criminal police division of the kmt capital police bureau; lo teh-shih (lo tieh-hsien), kmt magistrate of ningyang county, fukien province; li han-chun, kmt magistrate of hsushui county, hopei province; hsi chin, kmt magistrate of fenghsiang county, shensi province; chu cheng-en, kmt magistrate of fuku county, shensi province; li hsiang-lin (tseng ying), kmt magistrate of chiachiang county, szechwan province; chang tao-tung, kmt president of the court of meitan county, kweichow province; chang hsi-chun, major general, chief of the shanghai special branch of the international affairs research institute of the kmt national military council; wang fang-nan, director of the shanghai station of the kmt confidential information bureau; chu hsiao-ku, director of the chungking special branch of the investigation and statistics bureau of the kmt national military council; chin wu-chi, director of the south honan station of the investigation and statistics bureau of the kmt national military council; niu chuan-chin (niu tao-yi), commissioner of the organization affairs department of the kmt central committee and commissioner of the kmt central statistics bureau; chu kuei-liang, commissioner of the kmt central statistics bureau; tung shu-ming, chief of the shantung provincial investigation and statistics office of the kmt central statistics bureau; chang shu-pei, commissioner of the kmt central statistics bureau and chief of its investigation and statistics office for the hsuchow-haichow area; li pin-wei, chief of the west yunnan investigation and statistics office of the kmt central statistics bureau; liao chien-fei, chief of the kmt central statistics bureau's investigation and statistics office for the yunglung sub-area in kwangsi; liu chung-chuan (liu kuei-cheng), deputy head of the telecommunications centre of the g-two department of the kmt ministry of national defence; huo ju-hua, head of the kweilin resident spy group under the kmt confidential information bureau; tsai hao-chung (tsai yu-chi), colonel, head of the anhsi intelligence group of the g-two department of the kmt ministry of national defence; ouyang hung-chin, lieutenant colonel, head of a group under the east china intelligence office of the g-two department of the kmt ministry of national defence; chang tzu-jung, colonel, interrogator of the political security division of the recruiting committee of the kmt taiyuan pacification headquarters; tung yu-cheng (tung wei), lieutenant colonel, deputy chief supervisor of the supervisory division of the kmt peiping garrison command; huang yuan-tao, commissioner of the kmt shanghai social affairs bureau; liao hsiung, head of the action team of the security division of the kmt chungking garrison general headquarters; chiu hsiu-hu, deputy chief supervisor of the security division of the kmt chungking garrison general headquarters; li tzu-shen, major general, chief of the eighth general detachment of the kmt communications police; li hsiao-chu, colonel, chief secretary of the political work department of the kmt general communications police bureau; yeh shih-chou (yeh yen-kuang), colonel, deputy chief of the

guards section of the kmt kwangtung provincial security preservation headquarters; li yu-chin, chief of the kmt police bureau of huiyang county, kwangtung province; lu shou-chien, chief of the kmt police bureau of changyeh county, kansu province; li hsiu-han (li ching-yi), acting commander of the kmt 12th gendarme regiment.

OPEN DOOR EDUCATION

Wuhan University Follows Open-Door Education Policy

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 23, 1975)

central china's wuhan university has built up contact with over 100 industrial, agricultural and research units in the past few years by following a policy of combining research with production. now, these units have become important bases for teaching, production and scientific research.

in their open-door contact with the tayeh steel plant, faculty members and students of the mathematics department learned that the plant needed an electronic computer to analyze the proportions of the various elements in steel. together with the plant's workers and technicians and by combining study with production, they succeeded in designing and producing the required electronic computer in one year.

in linking school education with production, the university regards urgent practical problems as important research projects. it has since 1971 carried out 260 scientific research projects, over 190 of which have been completed or partly completed. all this has directly contributed to achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

at the same time, the university set up seven university-run factories. teachers and students regularly take part in scientific research activities in these factories.

chairman mao inspected wuhan university on september 12, 1958, a day which the university-run chemical factory took as its name. faculty members and students as well as workers of the chemical factory succeeded in producing a highly efficient fire extinguisher. this was used in a highly effective way in 1974 to put out a big fire. it is now being used by many departments throughout the country.

teachers and students of the biology department carried out research in the multi-purpose use of pig bristles, deriving a viscose fibre from them. they also extracted from them various kinds of amino acids.

wuhan university has fully organized worker-peasant-soldier students to take part in scientific research to develop their ability to analyze and solve practical problems. with the help of the hupeh provincial meteorological bureau and the wuhan central meteorological station, 1973 graduates of the mathematics department used mathematical methods to forecast the trends of meteorological changes between 1973 and 1982, and worked out the cyclical law for annual rainfall as well as a set of standard procedures. practice shows that the forecasting data basically conforms to the actual rainfall so the methods have been adopted by many provincial and city meteorological departments.

New Progress in Open-Door Education in Shanghai Middle School

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 23, 1975)

open-door education in the china may seventh middle school in shanghai has brought a constant rise in the quality of teaching. graduates of this school who have settled in the countryside are able to make a big contribution to the learn-from-tachai mass movement.

the school follows chairman mao's teaching "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour", and has constantly deepened the revolution in education. while improving the content of the teaching material to enable the students to acquire basic knowledge and help them raise their capability to serve agricultural production, the school also runs short-term training classes and organizes participation in practical activities related to their studies, thus integrating theory with practice, book knowledge with practical experience. after teaching students the function of fertilizer and the method of applying it, the school organizes them to collect and send manure to the countryside, where veteran peasants give them lectures in the fields and join them in applying it. when seed selection is being taught, poor and lower-middle peasants bring to the school cotton seeds to show to the students what are the best ones.

in short-term training classes on health and medicine, the students learn general medical knowledge and basic medical skills through study and practice.

in summer and autumn, the school organizes the students to help in the work in the rural areas. this fosters their love for farm work. apart from taking part in collective production, they form small service groups to help communes and production brigades repair farm machines and tools before and during the busy farming seasons. in the past

few years, these service groups have repaired 100 motors for a people's commune in shanghai county as their share in supporting agricultural production.

as part of their teaching, the school also carries out agricultural research activities. the teachers and students have worked with members of the commune's scientific research groups, and succeeded in developing many varieties of bacterial fertilizer with simple methods. this not only met the requirements for expanding the commune's agricultural production but also provided specimens and technical data for over 800 units in 27 provinces and cities. on the basis of their practical experience, they summed up their knowledge and compiled new teaching material.

RAILROADS

New Railway Trunk Line Built in Central China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

a 753-kilometre railway trunk line in central china, completed in eight months, provides an outstanding example of cooperation between workers and peasants and utter devotion to socialist construction. in the five years since it went into operation, it has proved its importance to the building of socialism and china's preparedness against war.

starting from the coal centre of chiaotso in honan province in the north and ending at chihcheng in hupeh province on the southern bank of the yangtze river in the south, this line facilitates the flow of industrial equipment from north china and coal from southeast shansi province and northwest honan province into the yangtze river valley, and in turn, the movement of farm produce from the chianghan plain in hupeh province and the nanyang basin in honan province and the rich phosphorus ore of west hupeh to the north, northeast and northwest. it runs parallel to the middle section of the peking-kwangchow railway, and several spurs link the two trunk lines. it crosses the big east-west lunghai railway at loyang.

the new line, known as the chiaochih line, is a product of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it posed difficulties rarely seen in the annals of china's railway construction. in the vast areas it runs through, there are high mountains and deep ravines and complicated geological structure requiring the building of 2,389 culverts. huge bridges had to be built to span the yellow and other rivers. yet the railway workers and peasant builders tempered in the cultural revolution

worked in high spirits and completed the whole project in just eight months, from november 1969 to july 1970.

at that time, the cadres who took part in this project made a penetrating criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist trash about "enterprises must be run by experts" and conscientiously followed chairman mao's teachings on the mass line. when construction started in november 1969, the mountainous areas in west honan and hupeh were already snowbound. but braving snowstorms, the workers and local militiamen and peasants worked hard in close cooperation and by the end of january 1970, all the road beds were built, by the end of february, more than 80 per cent of the culverts were completed, by the end of march, all the medium and small bridges were put up, and by the end of april, the main work on the bigger bridges was finished. when the 2,130-metre chiutishan tunnel, a major item, had to be built, 9,000 workers and peasants pitched in simultaneously on 50 work faces and finished the task in a little over three months.

one of the major projects along the line was the 941.8-metre-long yellow river railway bridge which required 3,400 tons of steel girders and 190,000 bolts. this steel bridge over the torrential yellow river was thrown up in seven months and ten days by a special team of more than 1,000 workers of the bridge bureau of the ministry of railways plus 4,000 commune members from the yupei plains.

many of the bridges and tunnels were built in accordance with the principle of combining local and modern methods.

a railway-highway bridge was thrown across the han river at hsiangfan in hupeh. according to the original design, the 20 piers for the railway approaches were to be built by the drilling and pile driving method and this alone would take seven months to finish. but when equipment fell short of demand after construction started all along the line, the workers even dug earth with shovels. so using both primitive and modern methods, and making full use of manpower, they conquered the frequent sand shifts and completed the whole bridge in just 70 days.

the railway builders paid attention to the interests of the people along the line. they found time to create new farmland and help with water conservancy work and did their best to use up as little existing farmland as possible. they also showed their profound sentiments for the peasants by planting 1.1 million trees along the line.

RUBIDIUM CHRONOMETERS

China Makes Rubidium Chronometers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 23, 1975)

scientists and factory workers in shanghai have successfully cooperated in making china's first rubidium chronometers.

the chronometer is also known as an atomic clock because it utilizes oscillations taking place in individual atoms. it is used as a precision timepiece or instrument in surveying, navigation, scientific research and national defence.

it was made by a research group of the shanghai optical precision machinery institute of academia sinica and workers of the kuojung lamp factory. they worked on the project in close cooperation for five and a half years before they succeeded.

instead of working in the seclusion of their institutes, chinese scientists now integrate themselves with workers and peasants and join them in research. this is an innovation made during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in this way intellectuals learn from the working people and their research is more closely connected with production and makes faster progress.

the research group moved to the lamp factory in 1970 and joined seven skilled workers in doing experiments. at first, their laboratory was simply equipped but they swung into the work in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

the research scientists learned modestly from the workers and made fast progress ideologically. they worked hard and passed on their technical skills to the workers. they and the workers studied problems and made designs together.

chao chia-ming, one of the scientists, made altitude and ground tests to obtain precise data so as to perfect the chronometer. he worked conscientiously although he was not feeling well on a number of occasions. another scientist designed a testing instrument, made it himself and joined the workers in operating it. he moved to the workers' living quarters to become closer to them.

tempered in the cultural revolution, the workers were daring in thinking and action in an effort to scale world heights in science and technology.

when they first started, the seven workers were not acquainted with atomic and electronic theories. but they studied hard and processed the parts of the

chronometer with great attention to accuracy. helped by the scientists, the workers completed three rubidium chronometers in a year. however, because the design was not perfect, the results were not up to standard. the workers were undeterred. "we must find the reason why we failed, draw lessons and go ahead with our experiments," they said to encourage the scientists. the scientists solicited the opinions and suggestions of workers, revised their design and the new chronometers passed rigid tests.

the workers' participation in designing and improving the design enabled them to bring their collective wisdom into full play. they made improvements on the structure and arrangement of parts and assembling technology, including vital parts in the heart of the chronometer. as a result, the chronometer is 50 per cent smaller than its designed size.

in the course of the experiment, the group found that the receiver was unstable and the signals received were subject to interference. veteran worker weng ting-sheng with many years of experience in radio repairing shortened the input line to halt the interference.

feng kuo-tsao, another worker, made improvements on vital parts in the heart of the chronometer with the help of the scientists. this improved its performance.

two improved chronometers were completed in may this year. they proved up to standard and drew favourable comment from departments concerned.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Kabul, Dec. 23, 1975)

first deputy prime minister mohammad hassan sharq, chief of general staff abdul karim mostaghni, other afghan high officials and officers, and friends from various sections called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express sympathy on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to afghanistan also went to the embassy to extend their condolences.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Algiers, Dec. 22, 1975)

algerian minister of health omar boudjellab called at the chinese embassy here today to express, on behalf of the algerian government and people, condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

vjollca kallajxhi, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-minister of trade, who is now paying a friendly visit to algeria, also called at the chinese embassy to express the condolences.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to algeria also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Government Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Buenos Aires, Dec. 22, 1975)

juan carlos beltramino, under-secretary of argentine's foreign ministry, and other government officials called at the chinese embassy here today, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries accredited here and representatives of overseas chinese here also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Canberra, Dec. 23, 1975)

c.g. woodard, first assistant secretary of the north and south asia division of the australian department of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here today to express his condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also called at the chinese embassy were diplomatic envoys to australia, representatives of the australia-china society, the committee for australia-china relations as well as personages of various circles and local chinese residents.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

President of Austrian National Council Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

anton benya, president of the austrian national council, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending his sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

shocked to learn about the death of mr. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, please accept my sincere condolences and that of the national council of the republic of austria.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian and EEC Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Brussels, Dec. 22, 1975)

secretary-general of the belgian chamber of representatives gaston-ch. bruyneel, on behalf of president of the chamber a. dequae, and deputy chief of the protocol of the foreign ministry de schryver, on behalf of foreign minister renaat van elslande, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also calling at the chinese embassy on the same day were fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium, xavier relecom, vice-chairman of the belgium-china association and serge pairoux, secretary-general of the association.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of overseas chinese in belgium also called at the chinese embassy today to express their condolences.

secretary-general of the e.e.c. council nicolas hommel and diplomatic envoys of various countries to the e.e.c. called at the chinese mission to the e.e.c. today to express their condolences.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, sent on december 19 a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

the government and the people of the republic of botswana have learned with great sorrow the passing of mr. kang sheng, a prominent member of your government and party.

it is our hope that mr. kang sheng's death will not deter your great people in their determination to consolidate their revolution and safeguard their independence and national sovereignty and integrity as well as develop their national economy.

our sincere condolences go to the deceased's family, to the party to which mr. kang sheng dedicated his life and to the government and the people of the great people's republic of china.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English London, Dec. 22, 1975)

british government officials and friends called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

among british government officials were roger houssemayn du boulay, head of protocol and conference department for foreign and commonwealth affairs office and w. bentley, head of the far eastern department for foreign and commonwealth affairs office.

reg birch, chairman, william ash and dorothy birch, members of the secretariat, of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) and others also called at the embassy to convey condolences.

hermann derek bryan, vice president, felix greene, chairman, of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, representatives of overseas chinese as well as foreign diplomatic envoys also went to the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Diplomatic Envoys in Sofia Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Sofia, Dec. 22, 1975)

diplomatic envoys of some foreign countries to bulgaria and overseas chinese called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese President Receives Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 23, 1975)

u ne win, president of burma, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang in the presidential residence here this morning.

present on the occasion were burmese minister of trade u san win and director-general of the president's office u tha tun.

chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Official Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

protais mangona, general director of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation of the republic of burundi, called at the chinese embassy in bujumbura yesterday to express his condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from that city.

also calling at the chinese embassy to express condolences were diplomatic envoys of various countries to burundi and representatives of international organizations.

Burundi President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

lieutenant-general michel micombero, general secretary of the party of unity and national progress of burundi and president and head of government of the republic of burundi, yesterday sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we extend to your excellency our sincerest condolences on the passing away of his excellency mr. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the burundi people, the party and government and i myself share with the chinese people their sorrow for this immeasurable loss and wish to assure your excellency and all the chinese people that we are at your side during these days of national mourning.

with all our sympathy and highest consideration.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1975)

renaud lapointe, speaker of the senate of canada, called today at the chinese embassy here to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also calling at the chinese embassy were wendell macleod, vice-chairman of the bethune memorial committee and other canadian friends as well as overseas chinese residents here.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to canada also extended their condolences at the chinese embassy today.

the provincial government officials of british columbia and friendly personages as well as overseas chinese residents called on the same day at the chinese consulate-general in vancouver to express their condolences.

consuls general and consuls of various countries to vancouver also expressed their condolences at the chinese consulate-general today.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Government Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Dec. 22, 1975)

on behalf of congolese president marien ngouabi, mayor of brazzaville pascal ockyemba-morlende called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

calling at the chinese embassy were also: mouissou poaty, president of the bureau of the congolese national people's assembly; emmanuel alithonou, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and kouyela daniel, secretary general of the congolese association for friendship among peoples.

heads of a number of diplomatic missions accredited here made similar calls at the chinese embassy.

Congolese President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

marien ngouabi, president of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, president of the council of state and president of the people's republic of congo, sent on december 20 a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

the congolese people, the congolese national people's assembly and government and i myself have learned with profound grief that comrade kang sheng, member of the central committee, member of the political bureau of the central committee and member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee, of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, died after prolonged illness at 06:05 on december 16, 1975 in peking at the age of 77 despite all cares.

at this sad moment for the chinese people, we fully share with them their mourning and extend to them our militant sympathy.

i beg you to convey to the communist party of china and the national people's congress of the people's republic of china our deepest condolences.

CHINA AND CUBA

President of Cuba-China Friendship Association Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Havana, Dec. 22, 1975)

baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association, regino pedroso, a cuban friend, kuan shao-chien, acting president of the chung wah club, and representatives of overseas chinese in cuba called at the chinese embassy here today and yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys and representatives of national liberation organizations in cuba also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Nicosia, Dec. 22, 1975)

constantinos loizou, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry, v. karageorghis, director of the antiquities department of the ministry of communications and works and christakis katsambas, vice-president of the cyprus journalists association, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of some countries here also went to the embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Diplomatic Envoys in Prague Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Prague, Dec. 22, 1975)

diplomatic envoys of some foreign countries to czechoslovakia called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Doyen of Diplomatic Corps in Berlin Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Berlin, Dec. 22, 1975)

the doyen and representatives of the diplomatic corps to the democratic republic of germany called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Cairo, Dec. 22, 1975)

egyptian officials called at the chinese embassy here today and yesterday to mourn over the death of comrade kang sheng.

among them were representatives of said marei, speaker of the people's assembly and rifat al mahgoub, first secretary of the arab socialist union; zakaria taoufik abdel fattah, minister of trade; and mohammed riad, state minister for foreign affairs.

the representative of mahmoud riad, secretary-general of the arab league, diplomatic envoys of various countries and the representative of the palestine resistance movement here also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Foreign Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

on behalf of the equatorial guinean president macias, minister of foreign relations and friendship with the peoples nguema esono called at the chinese embassy in equatorial guinea yesterday to condole or the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from malabo.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to equatorial guinea also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Parliamentary Speaker Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Dec. 22, 1975)

v. j. sukselainen, speaker of the parliament of finland, today called at the chinese embassy here to extend condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

matte kajantie, chairman of the finland-china society, leading members of the marxist-leninist group of finland, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to finland also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Officials Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 22, 1975)

jean paul angles, chief of protocol of the french foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

calling at the embassy to express condolences were also other french officials and friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys to france also called at the embassy to express their sorrow.

other mourners included sung shou-hsin, chairman of the overseas chinese club and representatives of chinese residents in france.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany (M-L) Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

ernst aust, first chairman of the central committee of the communist party of germany (m-l), sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we extend to you our deepest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. his death is a heavy loss for the communist party of china, the chinese working class and the entire chinese people. comrade kang sheng was an outstanding revolutionary dedicated to marxism-leninism. he had rendered meritorius service especially in the defence of marxism-leninism against the counter-revolutionary attacks by the khrushchovite revisionists. his memory will be cherished not only by the chinese communists and the chinese people but by all marxist-leninists and progressive people the world over.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Athens, Dec. 22, 1975)

director of the protocol department of the greek foreign ministry stylianos vassilikos and other officials called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in greece also mourned the death of comrade kang sheng the same day.

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong and Macao Pay Last Respects to Late Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

representatives of patriotic compatriots from all circles in hongkong and Macao paid last respects to the late comrade kang sheng yesterday at the hsinhua news agency hongkong branch.

a portrait of the late comrade kang sheng framed in black and a streamer inscribed: "mourn the death of comrade kang sheng" were hung in the auditorium. wreaths were presented by patriotic organizations, trade unions, societies and schools.

among the more than 1,000 people who tendered their condolences were well-known personages from various circles, including yang kuang, chang kuang-tou, tsui yen-hsu, chin shih, pun ching an, fei yi ming, tang ping-ta, wong kwan cheng, ho yin, fok ying tung, shih hui, kao tso-hsiung, kuo tseng-kai, chuang shih-ping, ma wan-chi and li tzu-sung.

among those present were diplomatic officials and foreign friends in hongkong.

flags were flown at half-mast in mourning on december 21 and 22 at the hsinhua news agency branch, the bank of china and other organizations in hongkong, newspapers offices, societies and schools.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Diplomatic Envoys to Hungary Mourn Over Comrade Kang Sheng's Death

(NCNA-English Budapest, Dec. 22, 1975)

Diplomatic envoys of some countries to Hungary went to the Chinese Embassy here today to express condolences on the death of Comrade Kang Sheng.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Officials Condole Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

petur thorsteinsson, secretary general, and petur eggerz, chief of protocol, of the foreign ministry of iceland, and birgir moller, secretary to the icelandic president, mourned over the death of comrade kang sheng at the chinese embassy yesterday, according to a report from reykjavik.

among those who called at the chinese embassy to tender condolences were chairman of the association for icelandic-chinese culture kristjan gudlaugsson and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in iceland.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

foreign secretary kewal singh and chief of protocol h.s. vahali of the indian external affairs ministry called at the chinese embassy in new delhi yesterday to express condolences over the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a new delhi report.

also calling at the chinese embassy to express condolences on the same day were c.p. malik, secretary-general of the india-china friendship association, mrs. d. latifi, on behalf of her husband the secretary-general of dr. d.s. kotnis memorial committee, and foreign diplomatic envoys of over 50 countries to india.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Delegation of Central Committee of Indonesian Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message signed by jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation, reads:

in deep grief we learned of the passing away of beloved comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

comrade kang sheng was a great and glorious proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding communist fighter, who steadfastly implemented the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung. comrade kang sheng had staunchly and unyieldingly struggled against the enemies of marxism-leninism, especially against modern revisionism, he had devoted his energies to the strengthening of the unity of the marxist-leninists the world over and to the victory of the cause of communism. comrade kang sheng was a genuine internationalist fighter of the proletariat and a very close friend of the communist party and revolutionary people of indonesia. the passing away of comrade kang sheng is a grave loss for the communist party and people of china; it is also a grave loss for the communists and revolutionary people of indonesia.

on behalf of the communists and revolutionary people of indonesia, we express our deep condolences to the communist party of china, to the chineee people and to comrade kang sheng's family. comrade kang sheng's indomitable fighting spirit, his boundless loyalty to the party, the people and the cause of communism will always be a shining example to the communists and people of indonesia in their revolutionary struggle for complete national liberation and socialism.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Tehran, Dec. 22, 1975)

on behalf of iranian foreign minister abbas ali khalatbari, deputy foreign minister nassir assar called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Dec. 22, 1975)

assistant secretary general of the iraq arab baath socialist party national leadership shebli alaysami called at the chinese embassy here today to mourn over the death of comrade kang sheng.

calls were also made by iraqi foreign minister saadoun hamadi, the foreign ministry under secretaries abdul hussein aljamali and mohammed sabri alhadithi, other officials and friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys of some countries also went to the embassy to extend condolences.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Officials and Personages of Various Circles Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Rome, Dec. 22, 1975)

director of the personnel department of the italian foreign ministry enrico cararra today called at the chinese embassy here to condole on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also calling at the embassy to express their condolences today and yesterday were carmelo fragomeni, member of

the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist); giovanni scuderi, general secretary of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists; vincenzo calor, leading member of the red star marxist-leninist revolutionary front of italy and savino marinelli, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist).

giorgio zucchetti, secretary general of the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china and other italian friendly personages also went to the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of overseas chinese residents here also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan Official Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Dec. 22, 1975)

j.w. ndisia, director for asian and australian affairs of the kenyan ministry for foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of the kenyan government.

foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of the u.n. permanent organizations accredited here also went to the chinese embassy to mourn over the passing away of comrade kang sheng.

Kenyan President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

jomo kenyatta, president of the republic of kenya, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heart-felt condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved at the sudden and untimely death of his excellency kang sheng, who until his death, ably served as the vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

he was an outstanding personality in the leadership of china and his sad demise has created a gap that will be difficult to fill.

on behalf of the government and people of kenya and on my own behalf, i convey to you heart-felt condolences and sympathy during this trying moment.

CHINA AND KOREA

Friendship Visiting Group of Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea Visits Kirin, Harbin and Taching Oilfields

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

the friendship visiting group of the central committee of the workers' party of korea returned to peking by special plane this afternoon after visiting kirin and harbin and the taching oilfields.

the group is led by kim huan, member of the w.p.k. central committee and department director of the w.p.k. central committee, with kim tae ho, deputy director of the institute of history under the w.p.k. central committee, as its deputy leader.

the group arrived in kirin from peking on december 20 by special plane.

the group visited the classroom in which president kim il sung studied at the yuwen middle school and other places where he engaged in revolutionary activities in his youth. accompanied by kung yu-jan, first secretary of the kirin city committee of the communist party of

china and chairman of the kirin city revolutionary committee, on the visit, the group was given a warm welcome by local people.

members of the group were feted by comrade kung yu-jan on the evening of december 20.

the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome at banquets hosted by the c.p.c. heilungkiang provincial committee and the taching oilfield party committee when they visited harbin and the taching oilfields.

they were given an account of how militantly the oil workers transformed a vast tract of wasteland into the oilfields in the spirit of self-reliance. chang hung-fei, standing committee member of the c.p.c. taching oilfield committee and vice-chairman of the oilfield revolutionary committee, gave the account and accompanied the korean comrades-in-arms on a tour of the oilfields' drilling, extracting and booster stations, a sewing workshop and an exhibition on the heroic exploits of "iron man" wang chin-hsi.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Representative of Kuwaiti Emir Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Dec. 22, 1975)

duaij jaber ali al-sabah, under-secretary of the emiri diwan, called at the chinese embassy here today to convey deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of his highness the emir of kuwait sheikh sabah al salem sabah.

also calling at the embassy to express condolences were khalid salih al ghuneim, speaker of the kuwaiti national assembly and faisal saleh, representative of foreign minister sabah al ahmed and acting under-secretary of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic envoys of various countries also went to the embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND LAOS

Message of Condolence from Laos on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, the presidium of the supreme people's council and the premier's office of the people's democratic republic of laos sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

with profound grief we learnt of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. with the death of comrade kang sheng, the communist party and government of china have lost a great leader and the lao people a great friend. on behalf of the lao people's revolutionary party, the government of the people's democratic republic of laos and the lao people, we extend to you our sincere condolences and ask you to convey our cordial regards to the bereaved family members.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy Foreign Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Dec. 22, 1975)

malagasy minister of foreign affairs remi tiandraza, on behalf of president of the malagasy supreme council of revolution and head of the government d. ratsiraka, today went to the chinese embassy in madagascar to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

calling at the chinese embassy were also fety michel, president, and p. desire, vice-president, of the national people's development council.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and some overseas chinese here also went to the chinese embassy to convey their condolences.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Sends Message to Chairman Mao Tsetung, Expressing Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

colonel moussa traore, president of the military committee for national liberation, president of the government and head of state of mali, sent on december 20 a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we have learned with great grief of the death of comrade kang sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the central committee of the party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the military committee for national liberation, the government, the people of mali and in my own name, i extend to you, to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the chinese people and the family of the deceased my sincerest condolences.

Malian Head of State Sends Message to Chairman Chu Teh, Expressing Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

colonel moussa traore, president of the military committee for national liberation, president of the government and head of state of mali, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing most profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

the malian people, the military committee for national liberation, the government and i myself have learned with great grief of the death of kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on this occasion, we extend, with mournful sympathy, our most profound condolences to the chinese communist party, the chinese people and the family of the great deceased.

Malian Leader Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Bamako, Dec. 22, 1975)

amadou baba diarra, vice-president of the military committee for national liberation and minister of planning of mali, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here also called at the chinese embassy to extend their condolences.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

joe camilleri, secretary to the president of the republic of malta, on behalf of president and mrs. mamo, and lorry pulis, secretary to the prime minister's office, on behalf of prime minister and mrs. mintoff, called at the chinese embassy in valletta yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from the maltese capital.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to malta also called at the chinese embassy yesterday to express condolences.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Dec. 22, 1975)

mauritanian state minister for external affairs hamdi ould mouknass, secretary general of the foreign ministry ahmed ould ghanahallah and other officials of the mauritanian government called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also called at the embassy to extend condolences.

Mauritanian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the sincerest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the passing away of mr. kang sheng, member of the central committee, member of the political bureau of the central committee and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's assembly of china. in the name of the mauritanian people, the party and the government and in my own name, i extend to you at this moment of grief our sincerest condolences.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Official Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

f. parfait, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs, tourism and emigration of mauritius, called at the chinese embassy in mauritius yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from port louis.

also calling at the chinese embassy to express condolences were diplomatic envoys of various countries to mauritius, friendly personages and representatives of overseas chinese.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Diplomatic Envoys to Mongolia Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Dec. 22, 1975)

diplomatic envoys and officials of some countries to mongolia called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

representatives of the standing committee of the overseas chinese association and overseas chinese in mongolia also mourned over the death of comrade kang sheng and laid wreaths before his portrait at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Representative of Moroccan Government Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Rabat, Dec. 22, 1975)

mohamed bisbis, director of the afro-asian department of the moroccan foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences, on behalf of the moroccan government, on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of some countries here also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican Foreign Minister Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Dec. 22, 1975)

joaquim alberto chissano, mozambican minister of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here today to express his condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also calling at the chinese embassy to express condolences were a number of diplomatic envoys to mozambique and representatives of overseas chinese.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Officials, Friends Condole Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 23, 1975)

officials of the nepalese government and friends from various circles called at the chinese embassy here yesterday, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

among them were: foreign minister krishna raj aryal, vice-chairman of the national panchayat lokendra bahadur chand, former prime minister kirti nidhi bista, president of the nepal-china cultural association mani harsha jyoti, chairman of the preparatory committee of the nepal-china friendship association poorna bahadur, officials of the royal palace and the government, prominent figures from various circles and representatives of overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here also went to the chinese embassy on the same day to tender their condolences.

CHINA AND NETHERLAND

Dutch Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

dutch officials called at the chinese embassy in the netherlands yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from hague. they included van lynden, grand master of the dutch royal household, a.j.b. hubert, representative of the dutch parliament, and p.h. kooijmans, state-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to the netherlands and representatives of overseas chinese in the netherlands also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Leader Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

acting head of state and minister of justice, post and tele-communications of niger henri dupuy yacouba called at the chinese embassy in niamey yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from niamey.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to niger also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Government Official Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Lagos, Dec. 22, 1975)

a.m. bello, director of the asian department of the ministry of external affairs of the nigerian federal military government, went to the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

foreign diplomatic envoys accredited to nigeria made similar calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Personages Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 22, 1975)

norwegian personages from various circles called at the chinese embassy in oslo today to extend their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to an oslo report.

they were: sverre gjellum, secretary general of the norwegian foreign ministry; arnt-jakob jakobsen, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; pal steigan, chairman of the workers' communist party (marxist-leninist) of norway; h. ogrim, national chairman of the norwegian red youth; bent holtsmark, chairman of the communist student league of norway; and harald bockmann, chairman of the norway-china friendship association.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to norway also called at the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

CHINA AND PERU

Representative of Peruvian President Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Lima, Dec. 22, 1975)

aide-de-camp major jorge hoyos, on behalf of peruvian president general francisco morales bermudez, and lieutenant colonel mario caceres torres, on behalf of peruvian prime minister and concurrently minister of war and commanding general of the army general oscar vargas prieto, called at the chinese embassy here today, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also going to the chinese embassy to extend condolences were other peruvian government officials, leader of the peru-china cultural institute and well-known personages of different circles as well as diplomatic envoys from a number of countries accredited here.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Communist Party of Philippines Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of the philippines has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing its profound grief over the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

filled with profound grief, we received the news of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. we join the chinese communist party and chinese people and the revolutionary parties and peoples of the world in mourning the passing away of a great proletarian revolutionary, comrade kang sheng.

comrade kang sheng was one of the foremost leaders of the chinese communist party and chinese revolution and a great marxist-leninist fighter and theoretician. he devoted his life to the great cause of communism and made indelible contributions to the historic struggle to defend marxism-leninism, oppose modern revisionism and enhance the revolutionary unity of the marxist-leninist political parties and organizations of the world.

with the passing away of comrade kang sheng, the communists and revolutionary people in our country deeply feel the loss of a dear and respected friend and comrade-in-arms.

the great proletarian revolutionary spirit of comrade kang sheng will always live and serve as an inspiration to all marxist-leninist fighters. we are determined as ever to fulfill our own internationalist duty and contribute more to the world people's revolutionary cause against imperialism and modern revisionism by persisting in the struggle against the hegemonic ambitions of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism and against the reactionary rule in the philippines.

may comrade kang sheng rest in peace excl.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Officials Mourn Over Comrade Kang Sheng's Death

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Dec. 22, 1975)

marian stradowski, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs of poland, today called at the chinese embassy here to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys to poland also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

m. spiyavak, director of the office of the chairman of gdansk province, also called at the chinese consulate in gdansk today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of the provincial chairman and government.

Comrade Mijal Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

k. mijal, general secretary of the central committee of the polish communist party, sent a message of condolence to chairman mao tsetung, mourning over the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

the central committee of the polish communist party, in the name of the party and the polish working class, expresses revolutionary condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and the entire chinese people on the death of comrade kang sheng, a leading member of the communist party of china and the supreme state organ of the people's republic of china.

the chinese people and the international marxist-leninist movement have thus suffered a heavy and irretrievable loss.

comrade kang sheng throughout his life was a staunch revolutionary and a fearless fighter, defending the purity of revolutionary marxism-leninism and fighting for the realization of chairman mao's thought in the whole period of china's great socialist revolution. comrade kang sheng, a faithful comrade-in-arms of chairman mao, had unswervingly and effectively carried out a revolutionary struggle against the trend to turn away from the revolutionary general line of the communist party of china, particularly against the liu shao-chi and lin piao renegade and anti-party cliques in the proletarian cultural revolution.

comrade kang sheng was a great revolutionary of the chinese people, an outstanding marxist-leninist theoretician and a marked fighter of the international proletariat. he had devoted his whole life to the struggle against the bourgeoisie at home and abroad, against the rule of imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, as well as the national and international renegades to communism, with soviet imperialism at the centre, and to the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in china and throughout the world.

comrade kang sheng had set an example for all fighters of the international proletariat by his selfless service to revolution and socialism, unity and proletarian internationalism. the all-round theoretical and political activities of comrade kang sheng, a great friend of the polish working people, are particularly dear to us, polish marxist-leninists. they have made tremendous contributions to the strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and fraternal sentiments between our two parties and peoples.

comrade kang sheng, an outstanding revolutionary activist in the chinese and international working movement, had dedicated his life to the cause of the victory of revolution and socialism, to the cause of reinforcing the unity of the glorious chinese communist party and the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. he had devoted his whole life to the development and strengthening of the international marxist-leninist movement. as such an indomitable and dauntless fighter for revolution and socialism, he will live for ever in the hearts of all those who fight for the liberation of mankind from the slavery of capitalist exploitation and oppression.

great and immortal are the selfless and constructive work and struggle of comrade kang sheng for the progress of china and the whole world and in the service of revolution and socialism.

eternal glory to him excl.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 22, 1975)

stefan voitec, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council; paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee, deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of education; stefan andrei, alternate member of the executive political committee and secretary of the party central committee; a. duma, head of a department under the party central committee; bujor almasan, minister of mining, oil and geology; traian dudas, minister of transport and tele-communications; emil nicolcio, minister of justice; v. sandru and c. matei, deputy heads of departments under the party central committee; c. vancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and others called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

comrade voitec expressed to chinese ambassador li ting-chuan deepest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, comrade nicolae ceausescu, the grand national assembly, the state council and government.

diplomatic envoys of some foreign countries to romania also mourned over the death of comrade kang sheng at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

President and Mme. Manuel Pinto da Costa Attend Concert in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

president manuel pinto da costa of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, mme. maria amelia pinto da costa, and his party attended a concert here this evening.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the concert were wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, fu yu-fang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, huang yu-kun, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and chao chun-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the distinguished guests were entertained with a programme of songs and dances performed by artistes of the chinese people's liberation army. the sao tome and principe independence celebration song drew warm applause from the audience. after the concert, president and mme. manuel pinto da costa and vice-premier wang chen walked onto the stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes.

the concert was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

president and mme. manuel pinto da costa toured the great wall this morning in the company of yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, and fu yu-fang, member of the n.p.c. standing committee. in the afternoon, the distinguished guests visited the learn-from-tachai-in-agriculture exhibition in the company of sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Government Official Condoles on Comrade Kang Sheng's Death

(NCNA-English Dakar, Dec. 22, 1975)

alioune badara mbengue, minister of state for seal and justice, went to the chinese embassy here today to condole on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of president l.s. senghor, prime minister abdou diouf and the senegalese government and people.

calling at the chinese embassy were also diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of a number of nationalist organizations and international organizations accredited here.

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Senegalese President

(NCNA-English Dakar, Dec. 22, 1975)

on behalf of the chinese government, wang chin-chuan, chinese ambassador to senegal, presented a colour documentary film to senegalese president leopold sedar senghor at a ceremony held at the republican palace here today.

the film "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from senegal" records president senghor's official visit to china in 1974.

president senghor said in a short speech after receiving the film, "the visit to china has left upon us an unforgettable memory." "the fruitful cooperation between our two countries which began several years ago will be strengthened further," he added.

the president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

also present at the ceremony were oumar wele, secretary general of the presidency; moustapha niasse, director of the office of the presidency and cheikh leye, chief of protocol of the presidency.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Freetown, Dec. 22, 1975)

on behalf of the sierra leonean government and the central committee of the all people's congress party (apc), christian a. kamara-taylor, sierra leonean prime minister, minister of the interior and national secretary-general of the central committee of the apc, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also calling at the chinese embassy were dalton f. shears, minister of lands; percy r. davies, speaker of parliament; joseph saidu momoh, minister of state and commander of the armed forces; claudius kaetu smith, minister of state and commissioner of police; as well as other senior government officials and friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here also went to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND SOMALI

Somali Government Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Dec. 22, 1975)

ali mattan hashi and abdul kadir haji mohamed, members of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and mohamed ali nur, secretary of state for health, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to somalia also went to the embassy to mourn for the dead.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Diplomatic Envoys of 57 Nations in Moscow Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Moscow, Dec. 22, 1975)

Diplomatic envoys of 57 countries to the Soviet Union called at the Chinese Embassy here yesterday and today to express condolences on the death of Comrade Kang Sheng.

Commentary by NCNA Correspondent: Why Do Soviet Revisionists Play Up "Socialist International Fluidity of Manpower"

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

the so-called "socialist international fluidity of manpower" is played up by the soviet monthly "world economics and international relations" (no. 10, 1975).

in a commentary entitled "an important aspect of socialist integration", the monthly said: "this fluidity has taken into full consideration the national interests of every country in the ('council for mutual economic assistance') and the interests of every individual" and can "meet certain important needs (for instance, the need for raw materials and fuel) of those nations which give the green light to this fluidity" and so on and so forth.

what does the "international fluidity of manpower" mean? to put it bluntly, it means that the soviet union wants its cmea partners in east europe to provide it with manpower, apart from capital and equipment, to explore raw materials and fuel in the soviet union as a precondition

for purchasing raw materials and fuel from the soviet union. the czechoslovak paper "world economics" disclosed that the czechoslovak imports of natural gas from the soviet union in the next five-year plan period "will depend on the successful settlement of its participation in exploring the soviet orenburg resources".

to control and plunder the cmea members in east europe, the soviet union systematically uses the supply of raw materials and fuel as a means to exert political pressure on these nations and exploit them economically. from 1961 to 1972, the soviet union plundered these nations of 4,200 million rubles through the sale of oil, iron ore, hard coal, pig iron and ginned cotton at high prices.

in recent years, the soviet revisionists, stepping up their contention for world hegemony, have geared their manpower, material resources and finances to war production. the soviet authorities play new tricks on the east european nations to make up their capital and manpower shortage. these countries are forced to take part in the construction of various "multilateral integration" projects in the soviet union. they are required to provide capital and send workers, engineers and technical personnel to the soviet union to exploit resources, build enterprises and do jobs such as felling trees, mining, making pulp and laying oil pipelines and so on and so forth. take the laying of the natural gas pipeline from orenburg to the western border of the soviet union for example. apart from undertaking investments totalling 6,000 million rubles, bulgaria, hungary, east germany, poland and czechoslovakia have to send tens of thousands of labourers.

thus one can see a vivid picture of the interflow of population between the soviet union, the suzerain, and east europe, the colonies. on the one hand 500,000-600,000 soviet troops are stationed in some of these nations, serving its purpose of contending for europe and world hegemony. they have hung on in these countries, violating their sovereignty. on the other, tens of thousands of able-bodied labourers of east european nations are compelled to leave their homeland and break their backs working for the soviet union. nikolai baibakov, chairman of the soviet state planning committee, admitted that it was the first time in the soviet union's economic relations with other countries to rely wholly on the manpower and material resources of the construction enterprises of the cmea members for the building of a number of projects on soviet soil. in justify their plunder, the soviet revisionists set going their propaganda machine to stress the necessity of making the national complexes of the cmea states "an integrated whole" in changing the concept of man of the modern socialist society into an international concept. it also alleged that patriotism "is breaking the boundaries of a country". hundreds of thousands of soviet troops left their border to occupy

neighbouring east european nations and at the same time, the east european nations sent tens of thousands of their workers to toil in the soviet union. this is the new tsars' theory of the "socialist international fluidity of manpower".

the soviet revisionists asserted that so long as the east european nations "move" their manpower to the soviet union, their desire for the supply of raw materials and fuel would be satisfied. however, facts have indicated that this is nothing but a lie. the polish journal "gospodarka planowa" (planned economy) stated: "the most pressing of all the urgent events within the cmea is to meet the demand for raw materials in the next five years and the years ensuing. this is not only a burning question but also a thorny one." on the other hand, to contend with the u.s. for control of west europe and obtain foreign exchange, loans and equipment from the west, the soviet union has increased by a big margin its export of energy to the west, and to west europe in particular. west european nations had not sent their labourers to work in the soviet union but the latter exports gaseous fuel to the former. soviet official statistics show that soviet exports to west europe from 1968 up to 1974 had increased 38 times. during those seven years, soviet exports to east europe only went up 3.6 times. at present the soviet union has signed agreements with austria, italy, west germany and other countries on the supply of natural gas to them in the next 20 to 30 years. the british paper "financial times" reported that the orenburg natural gas pipeline built nominally for transporting natural gas to east europe are actually sending it to west germany and other west european nations which have ordered soviet natural gas.

such plunder by the soviet revisionists have brought new difficulties to the east european nations. under the forcible "flow" enforced by the soviet union, those east european nations badly in need of manpower are strained by greater shortage of it. poland has decided that it would not start any new capital construction projects in the first half of the current year while czechoslovakia has to slash 24 important projects from this year's plan for capital construction.

it seems that the new tsars do not fare well in the implementation of the plan for "international fluidity". the orenburg natural gas pipeline is scheduled to start construction this year. it is stipulated in an agreement that the soviet union is only responsible for prospecting and designing the line while pipe-laying will be undertaken by other nations. but soviet officials recently disclosed that the soviet union changed its mind and decided to lay by itself the "250-kilometre pipeline by the end of this year." what is behind this change? ap provided the answer in a moscow report that it was simply because "the czechoslovaks said they didn't have the workers to send" and "czech worker participation was thus cut from around 5,000 to half that with the already labor-short soviet union taking up the slack". this summer,

the hungarians announced the "soviets would take over construction of hungary's part of the pipeline". the bulgarians "had not yet begun". since even this construction project much vaunted by the brezhnev clique as an "important milestone of integration" is not going smoothly, defeat is in store for other projects. no wonder brezhnev lamented at a meeting last march that realisation of the "comprehensive programme of economic integration" within the "cmea" "is not often as fast as expected".

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Government Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Madrid, Dec. 22, 1975)

chief of the protocol department of the spanish foreign ministry emilio pan de soraluce y olmos, representing the spanish foreign minister, and chief of the north america and far east department of the same ministry luis guillermo perinat y elio called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and some overseas chinese also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Government Officials Express Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 23, 1975)

r.d. senanayake, deputy minister of planning and economic affairs and president of sri lanka-china friendship association, other government officials, representatives of people from all walks of life as well as chinese residents in sri lanka came to chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also came to express their condolences.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Dec. 22, 1975)

a leader of the sudanese socialist union, government officials and friendly personages called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

among them were omar el hag musa, assistant secretary-general of the sudanese socialist union; abdulla el hassan el khidir, secretary-general of the presidency; mamoun beheiry, minister of finance and national economy; mahdi mustafa hadi, commissioner of khartoum province; nazir dafaalla, minister of health; mustafa osman hassan, minister of construction and public works; mubarak osman rahma, minister of state for supply at the ministry of finance and national economy; mohamed abdel gader, commissioner of kassala province, and fatih mohamed bushara, deputy chief of staff of the sudanese people's armed forces.

there were also representatives of workers trade unions, the peasants association, the women's federation, sports organizations and friends of all circles.

diplomatic envoys of some countries also went to express condolences.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Personages Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 22, 1975)

condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng were expressed by f. hedin, chief of the protocol department of the swedish foreign ministry, and the representatives of swedish supreme commander general stig synnergren and commander of the navy admiral b.g.g. lundvall when they called at the chinese embassy here today.

extending their condolences at the embassy also were roland pettersson, acting chairman of the communist party of sweden; ronny schueler, chairman of the swedish red youth; olle edholm, vice-chairman of "clarte"; honorary chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association jan myrdal, chairman christer leopold and vice-chairman sven andersson.

diplomatic envoys of many countries, representatives of some southern african national liberation movement organizations and representatives of overseas chinese in sweden also came to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Geneva, Dec. 22, 1975)

swiss government officials called at the chinese embassy in berne today to extend condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

they were armin riesen, secretary general of the department of justice and police; jurg lselin, director of the african, asian, oceanian and latin-american division of the political department; paul gottret, chief of protocol of the political department; kurt bolliger, commander of the anti-aircraft unit of the air force; and swiss army chief of staff johann jacob-vischer's representatives pierre stoerckle and erich kipfer, chief and deputy-chief of the military protocol of the military department.

calling at the chinese embassy to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng were also diplomatic envoys to switzerland, representatives of friendly swiss organizations, representatives of chinese residents in the country, prominent personages of various circles and well-known writer han suyin.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Dar es Salaam, DEc. 22, 1975)

daudi mwakawago, publicity secretary of the tanganyika african national union and tanzanian minister of information and broadcasting, on behalf of the tanzanian government, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also calling at the chinese embassy today were hashim mbita, executive secretary of the liberation committee of the organization of african unity; foreign diplomatic envoys; representatives of some african liberation organizations and overseas chinese.

on behalf of aboud jumbe, tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council (zrc), thabit kombo, secretary-general of the tanzanian zanzibar afro-shirazi party (asp) and chairman for commerce and industries, called at the chinese consulate in zanzibar today to condole on the death of comrade kang sheng.

others who went to the chinese consulate today included ali mzee, zrc member, chairman for harbours and shipping and executive secretary of the asp; other zanzibar officials and officers and representatives of overseas chinese.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Speaker of National Assembly Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the national assembly of thailand called at the chinese embassy in bangkok yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a bangkok report.

other mourners going to the chinese embassy included government officials, people of all walks of life as well as foreign diplomatic envoys.

Thailand Communist Party Central Committee Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on december 19 expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the passing away of comrade kang sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and marxist theoretician. we, on behalf of our whole party members and the revolutionary people of thailand, extend our profound condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese people and the family of the late comrade kang sheng.

comrade kang sheng devoted his whole life to the revolutionary struggle of china and the great cause of communism by persistently and resolutely defending marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. he was a great proletarian fighter who waged a valiant and outstanding struggle against modern revisionism and sincerely supported the marxist-leninist parties. the life of comrade kang sheng was a glorious one of revolutionary struggle. he made an immense contribution to the revolutionary cause of the chinese people and the people of the whole world.

the death of comrade kang sheng is a tremendous loss not only to the chinese people but also to the revolutionary people of the world including the people of thailand.

proletarian revolutionaries will always keep in mind his proletarian revolutionary spirit, lofty qualities and his contributions to the revolutionary cause and follow his example.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Trinidad-Tobago Foreign Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

/cuthbert joseph, minister of external affairs of trinidad and tobago called at the chinese embassy in port of spain yesterday to express, on behalf of the trinidad-tobago government and prime minister eric williams, condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from port of spain.

other officials of the foreign ministry, diplomatic envoys to trinidad and tobago and representatives of overseas chinese also went to the chinese embassy to convey condolences.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Tunis, Dec. 22, 1975)

secretary general bouali of the national assembly of the republic of tunisia called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of president of the national assembly sadok mokaddem.

also calling at the embassy to express condolences were ahmed ghezal, director of the political department of the ministry of external affairs and other officials.

a number of diplomatic envoys here also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

President of National Assembly of Tunisia Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

sadok mokaddem, president of the national assembly of the republic of tunisia, sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sad condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

learning of the death of his excellency kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i extend to you my sad condolences. his excellency kang sheng was an eminent person who had worked for the grandeur of your country and the prosperity of the world.

with high consideration

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Officials Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Ankara, Dec. 22, 1975)

secretary-general of the turkish foreign ministry sukru elekdag, secretary-general of the turkish national assembly hamdi turan, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry nihat erman and director of the eastern department of the foreign ministry secer asena called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of some countries also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Foreign Minister Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Kampala, Dec. 22, 1975)

juma oris, ugandan minister of foreign affairs holding the portfolio of information and broadcasting, called at the chinese embassy here to mourn over the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to uganda and overseas chinese here also went to the embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of Many Countries to UN Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 22, 1975)

representatives of many countries to the united nations called at the chinese permanent mission to the u.n. yesterday and today to express their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

among them were representatives of albania, austria, the bahamas, bahrain, belgium, bhutan, burundi, canada, chad, cuba, ecuador, fiji, france, gabon, the federal republic of germany, ghana, greece, iceland, iran, iraq, italy, laos, mali, malta, mexico, new zealand, nicaragua, pakistan, the philippines, qatar, romania, rwanda, senegal, singapore, spain, sudan, swaziland, sweden, the syrian arab

republic, thailand, trinidad and tobago, turkey, uganda, the united republic of tanzania, the united states of america and yugoslavia.

calling at the chinese mission to extend condolences was also the deputy permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations.

a representative of united nations secretary-general kurt waldheim also went to the chinese mission to express condolences.

also calling at the chinese mission to mourn over the death of comrade kang sheng were representatives of the u.s.-china people's friendship association, other american friendly personages, american scholars of chinese origin, and representatives of overseas chinese in the united states.

wreaths were sent by the u.s.-china people's friendship association, american friendly personages and representatives of overseas chinese.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Representative of Venezuela's Congress President Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Caracas, Dec. 22, 1975)

omar perez yepez, representative of venezuela's congress president gonzalo barrios, called at the chinese embassy here today, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also going to the chinese embassy to express condolences were vice-president of venezuela-china friendship association victor ochoa, vice-president of the overseas chinese association wu teh-chih and well-known personages of venezuela as well as diplomatic envoys from various countries accredited here.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

PLA Peking Unit Meeting Celebrates Vietnam People's Army Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

a chinese people's liberation army peking unit held a meeting here today in warm celebration of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the viet nam people's army.

among the guests at the meeting were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, colonel le thao, military attache of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, and nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the republic of south viet nam.

present were chih hao-tien, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, chen hsiang-shan, liu fei-fang, hsu heng-lu and tung yu, leading members of the p.l.a. peking unit, as well as several hundred commanders and fighters of the unit.

comrades chen hsiang-shan and le thao spoke at the meeting. they warmly praised the revolutionary friendship forged by the two parties, peoples and armies of china and viet nam in the protracted common struggle against imperialism, and wished this great friendship constant consolidation and development.

after the meeting, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited a company's recreation club of the unit, the unit's barracks and a plastic plant run by cadres' families, watched a drilling exhibition and attended a performance of songs and dances presented by a fighter's sparetime propaganda troupe.

the unit's barracks were bedecked for the occasion today. when ambassador nguyen trong vinh and others arrived by car, the commanders and fighters of the unit stood in team formation, and extended a welcome and warm festival greetings to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Yemeni Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Aden, Dec. 22, 1975)

officials of the people's democratic republic of yemen called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

among them were minister of communications anees hasson yehya, minister of health and secretary general of the association of friendship with foreign countries abdul aziz al dali, minister of public works haider abubaker al attas, permanent secretary of the foreign ministry abdul illah, permanent secretary of the public works ministry feisal ali attas, governor of the first province taha ahmed ghanem.

a number of diplomatic envoys here and representatives of the palestine liberation organization also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

Yemeni Leader Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1975)

abdul fattah ismail, president of the people's supreme council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on december 20, conveying condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we learnt with deep grief of the demise of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of our people, we express to you our profound sadness and condole with you on this sorrowful event.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Representative of Zairian President Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Dec. 22, 1975)

president
of the zairian national legislative council ho-boliko lokonga, on behalf of president mobutu sese seko, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

also calling at the chinese embassy were holden roberto, president of the angolan national liberation front; demba paku zola, representative of the national union for total independence of angola; and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

January 7, 1976 No. 6009

****
* NATIONAL *
****

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Eloquent Facts and Forceful Answers

- abundant results obtained in the diploma practice of the second term of worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 20, 1975)

The great proletarian cultural revolution has shattered the age-old and deep-rooted rule of the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist forces in Tsinghua University, and the proletarian revolution in education is singing aloud and advancing in big strides. Over the course of several years, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and led by the working class, a contingent of intellectuals of the working class with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay has steadily matured in struggle in Tsinghua University. The campus of Tsinghua has never before been so full of vitality and hope as it is now.

However, there are also some people who always feel alien to the profound changes that have occurred and the excellent situation that has emerged on the educational battlefront. They make sarcasm and mockery of the revolution in education, and arrogantly denounce it. They even call black white and stand truth on its head. The results of the diploma practice of the second term of worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University have given forceful answers with eloquent facts to these strange talks in educational circles.

Spurred by the great cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, over 1,800 students of the second term have won a great battle in diploma practice in Tsinghua University this year. The 332 tasks taken up by them are all tasks of urgent need to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Some items are of great political significance in the race for

time and speed with imperialism, revisionism and reaction. Some items are of great value to promoting the development of the national economy. Some items bear the nature of theoretical research, and a considerable number of tasks are directed toward the medium and small factories or for directly serving the modernization of agriculture. Guided by teachers and integrated with workers, peasants and soldiers, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students have obtained gratifying results in these projects. At present, 217 items have been applied in production, and 110 items have come up to the advanced level at home. Among them, 46 items have filled in blanks in the scientific and technical field of China, and some have attained the advanced level of the world. Be it the orientation in the choice of subjects, the depth and breadth of content, or the rate of accomplishment, this diploma practice of the second term of worker-peasant-soldier students has cast far behind the diploma designs of the successive terms under the domination of the revisionist line in education before the great cultural revolution. It has taken another step forward compared with the diploma practice of the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students.

Serve Proletarian Politics and Win Glory for Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

This diploma practice of the worker-peasant-soldier students was mounted in the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. In the first half of this year, there appeared in society some strange talks around the revolution in education attacking the "low level" of the worker-peasant-soldier students. Sensing the direction of the wind and going against the tide, the students of the graduation class categorically declared at the school-wide mobilization meeting for taking oath in diploma practice: "The diploma practice should first examine this main course of class struggle. We must fight a political battle, a battle that strives to excel and uphold the level." They put serving proletarian politics above all else, and were resolved to defend and develop the fruits of the great cultural revolution with distinguished achievements and win glory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The course taken by the teachers and students of the specialty in non-metallic materials of the Department of Chemical Engineering in studying and building the "four-parameter sorting tester" has been an arduous and tortuou one. This instrument is an automaton urgently needed for the development of electronic industry in China, and it can accomplish in one operation the work to test and sort out the four parameters of a monocrystal capacitor. Some technicians in China had tried to build it but without success. In the course of practicing open-door schooling, the worker-peasant-soldier students of the specialty in non-metallic materials learned of this. With the great ambition to win glory for the socialist fatherland, they decided to select this task as their research project.

At that time, some people shook their heads when they heard that the worker-peasant-soldier students wanted to study and build this instrument, and they even dogmatically declared that "there is not any chance for success." The worker-peasant-soldier students were not in the least discouraged by this gust of cold wind. The Party committee and the broad working masses of the plant

gave them warm support, and the Party committee of the plant also sent workers and technicians to take part in the three-in-one combination group. With the support of the Party organization and the working class, the worker-peasant-soldier students showed greater courage for struggle and determination in overcoming the difficulties. At that time, the students ran a battlefield tabloid called "Journey to the Tiger-Infested Mountain." They showed their determination in plunging themselves into research work with the spirit of "deliberately making their way into the mountain well knowing that it is infested with tigers." On the one hand, they studied theoretical knowledge bearing on electronics. Meanwhile, they paid visits at different times to more than ten factories in Peking, Tientsin and other places in order to learn humbly and seek advice from people with experience. They widely solicited the views of the masses, and very quickly overcame the designing and processing barriers. With the students and teachers fighting together with the workers and technicians, a "four-parameter tester" for electro-mechanical combination selection was finally built, thus filling in the technique for testing the monocrystal capacitor in China.

Some teachers and students of the Radio Department have participated in the task of studying and building certain equipment urgently needed for national defense in China. This is a technical battle for storming heavily fortified points as well as a political battle for strengthening the determination of the proletariat and destroying the arrogance of the bourgeoisie. In the past, China was unable to produce this kind of equipment, and the capitalists of the West availed themselves of the opportunity to practice extortion and make things difficult for us. According to the instructions from the high level, the working class of China rose in greater vigor and resolved to produce such equipment on the basis of self-reliance. The worker-peasant-soldier students, teachers and workers formed three-in-one combination contingents with the cadres, workers and technicians of factories. Although all comrades had no experience in this field and also had no drawings and technological data, they heroically declared: "By relying first on the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, second on the policy of maintaining independence, taking the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, and third on the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, we surely can gnaw up this hard bone." Under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the factory, the factory and the school worked in close cooperation, and the revolution in education and the revolution in designing promoted each other. The worker-peasant-soldier students freed their minds of restrictive ideas, emancipated themselves ideologically, and became an important force in the various links of designing, processing and manufacturing. The worker-peasant-soldier students were all able to master and apply the more difficult techniques. After around one year of strenuous work, this unit of new equipment was in the main successfully built through research, and their vow of "not letting Chairman Mao down and winning glory for the socialist fatherland" was thus fulfilled.

The fundamental reason that the worker-peasant-soldier students are able not to change their bearings in the storm and not to bow to difficulties is that they at all times take class struggle as a main course while in school, and firmly cling to this key link of class struggle in diploma practice. Their practice has once again proved that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.

Embrace Proletarian Aspirations and Scale the Pinnacles of Science and Technology

In conformity with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the Chinese people have aspirations and ability and they surely can overtake and surpass the advanced level of the world in the near future," the graduates of this term free their minds of restrictive ideas, emancipate themselves ideologically and dare to scale pinnacles. With the assistance of other units, some teachers and students of the Industrial Automation Department have designed and built a digital computer with many technical targets surpassing imported machines of the same type, thus providing the urgently needed equipment for the automation of camera production in China. In the course of participating in th study and building of a giant specially programmed milling machine, some teacher and students of the specialties in machine tools and electrical engineering have continuously broken through a number of technical barriers, such as the adaptive control of the electric main axis, etc. Of the twelve projects which are of an advanced level at home carried out by the students of the Department of Electronics in their diploma practice, nine have filled in the domestic blanks. Working in cooperation with the departments concerned, the graduation class of the specialty in power generating of the Power Department has fulfilled ten tasks, such as the study and building of a protective device for the new relay of a giant power generating set and the transformation of the power network of a certain province, all of which are projects of greater significance to the national economy. The 204 graduates of the Radio Department have solved for the state 44 problems, all of which are important tasks for serving the first line of scientific research and production. These facts are very telling rebuffs to those who make strange talks around the quality of education and clamor that "the present is not as good as the past."

Together with the factories concerned, some students and teachers of the specialty in radio techniques of the Radio Department have in their diploma practice successfully produced China's first color television set with an integrated circuit that has no transformer and the bottom part of which is not electrified. One year ago, some people were still skeptical about our ability to build such a high-standard machine. Today, the revolutionary teacher and students have produced it together with the workers. Keeping the outer shell free from electricity after removing the transformer from the television set is a very difficult technique. By relying on the masses, encouraging thinking, absorbing experience from the building of a new type of loud-speaker without transformer and transforming the sweep circuit with controllable silicon of foreign origin, they have more properly solved this question.

Statical presses with wire-wound structures, etc., are important installations for producing powdered alloy material. Installations of this kind are compact in structure and able to cut down the consumption of rolled steel. They are convenient to build and are especially fit for adoption when building presses of high tonnage. Displaying the heroic spirit that there are no pinnacles which cannot be scaled, the workers of the Peking Special Steel Plant started research work on the building of such machines. A section of students and teachers of the specialty in forging equipment of Tsinghua University also threw themselves into research work for building such machines in

diploma practice. At the onset, there was neither material to refer to nor experience to follow. Together with the workers and technicians, the teachers and students emulated the revolutionary spirit of the working class of Tach'ing in making bold innovations. They first built a sample 1,200-ton press, made use of this machine to carry out a large number of experiments, and finally felt out the design and computation methods for wire winding. In manufacturing technology, the welding of steel wire of high strength constituted a technical barrier. Through painstaking study and humbly asking the veteran welding workers for advice, two students basically solved this problem within two months, thus enabling the strength of welding to meet the requirement. Through the cooperation and joint efforts of the factory and the school, China's first unit of high-tonnge statical press with wire-wound structure etc., has been successfully designed.

Working in cooperation with the power departments of the Northeast, 15 students and three teachers of the high-tension specialty under the power department have worked out a new method for making use of the operational wave technique to conduct on-the-spot high-tension tests for giant transformers. This is a new technique developed in recent years. Since the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers and technicians on China's power battle-front, through emancipating themselves ideologically, have carried out reforms for unearthing the potential capacity of high-tension transformers imported from other countries. However, the appraisal and testing of transformers that have been reformed are beset with difficulties. Therefore, there is a pressing need for a simple and dependable testing method that can be used on the spot, and the operational wave testing technique is a better one. In January this year, the teachers and students of the high-tension specialty rushed to the Northeast to conduct on-the-spot experiments. At that time, the place was icebound and covered with snow, and had been rocked by an earthquake. Led by the master workmen, the teachers and students carried forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and on the Spring Festival Day of this year, they victoriously completed the testing of two units of giant transformers with operational waves, thus supporting the people of the calamity-stricken area with actual action. This new technical breakthrough is of great value to the development of power industry and especially to the development of the super-high-tension power network. The power departments attached great importance to this breakthrough, and many places called for its popularization. Working in cooperation with the power departments of the North-east, the teachers and students quickly compiled teaching material on operational wave testing technique and ran schools there to train personnel in this field for scores of units of the Northeast power network.

On the basis of practice, the broad masses of the students of the graduating class also proceeded to raise their theoretical knowledge and sum up their scientific knowledge. They compiled new teaching material, wrote science papers and technical books, actively reformed the old system of branches of learning and renovated the content taught. The graduates from the construc-tion and engineering department alone compiled and wrote 19 volumes of teaching material and science papers containing 1,840,000 words. Under the guidance of teachers, a graduation class of the specialty in building construction successively compiled and wrote four volumes of teaching material containing more than 500,000 words. More than one month before graduation time, they battled fearlessly day

and night to compile the Design and Construction of Composite Structures. They broke away from the old system of branches of learning and organically linked together seven courses, including engineering mechanics, project theory of civil construction, and construction technique, around the question of desi and construction of composite structures. They compiled the Fifty Examples on the Question of Quality of Design and Construction, which listed troublesome incidents of typical engineering quality they found through investigations mad at the worksites, theoretically analyzed their causes, and put forward methods of solution. It is a reference book of value for conducting the new mode of teaching. Working in conjunction with the workers and specialists of the construction companies, the Old Palace Museum, the Summer Palace and other cultural object restoration and construction departments, seven students and two teachers of the specialty in architecture used dialectical materialism as the guide to compile the History of Ancient Architecture of China.

In the face of the facts cited above, those fallacies that slander the worker-peasant-soldier students of "having no theory" and that open-door education means "practice--practice--practice" are entirely fabricated with an ulterior object in view and fundamentally do not hold water.

"The People Send Me to College and I Go to College for the People"

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The question of for whom is a fundamental question and a question of principle." The essential difference between the students trained by the two lines of education before and after the great cultural education is precisely reflected on this question. Through studying the theory of the dictatorsip of the proletariat, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students have further raised their consciousness in restricting bourgeois rights. "The people send me to college and I go to college for the people." "Think what the workers, peasants and soldiers think and consider as urgent what the workers, peasants and soldiers consider as urgent. These revolutionary slogans have gone deep into the minds of the students and have been translated into their conscious action.

In the course of conducting open-door education in the countryside and investigations in society, the worker-peasant-soldier students of the water conservation department deeply sensed how difficult it was for the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to be short of water, how they yearne for water and how they called for the regulation of water. They had a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's instruction that "water conservation is the life-blood of agriculture," and made up their minds to join the broad masses in the struggle for changing the outlook of water conservation in China.

The students and teachers of the specialty in power equipment for hydro-electric power stations went many times to the Ch'inglung mountain area in Hopei Province to help the poor and lower-middle peasant harness rivers and generate power. They braved the cold wind and the scorching sun to fight in the mountains and rivers of Ch'inglung. Once, for the sake of racing against time to design a small power station, they braved the pouring rains to conduct surveys in the mountains. They battled fearlessly for five or six hours in succession, overlooked no detail, tried for the best, and checked all data at

least three times. They said, "As the poor and lower-middle peasants have entrusted us with immeasurable power, we must hold ourselves responsible to the people in all things and all data and cannot waste any of the people's hard toil." On another occasion, they learned that there was a fountain lying close to five households living in a remote mountain. To enable the five peasant households to have power for use, the students made their way over mountains and rivers to that place on Sunday. After surveys, they proposed that a power station be constructed there. Their proposal was endorsed by the Ch'inglung County Committee. The people of Ch'inglung warmly praised the worker-peasant-soldier students saying, "They have propagated Chairman Mao's line in education with practical action. The hope of us poor and lower-middle peasant generation after generation for our own college students has finally been brought into realization today."

In the process of production, a certain plant in Peking gave rise to plenty of discarded slags and effluents that directly affected the physical health of the working masses and polluted the environmental hygiene of the capital. For the sake of finding out a clear picture of the flow of discarded slags and effluents and the state of pollution, the students of the department of engineering and physics worked in conjunction with the workers of this plant, and ran around for twenty-four hours in succession in the field to collect samples. Because there were no factory premises, they set up a sintering furnace in the open air despite the frigid weather to conduct experiments. After almost a year of efforts and over 100 experiments, they finally slowly developed a better formula for regulating waste with waste and turning waste into treasure. This enabled the discarded slags to be cut down to one-twentieth of the original amount, and the recovery rate of principal products to rise by 10 percent, thus blazing a new path for treating similar discarded slags and effluents. The magazine Environmental Protection reported such research results which were exchanged at relevant meetings all over the country and were taken seriously by all people.

Following the development of socialist construction undertakings in China, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers urgently need to master cultural and scientific knowledge. In the process of carrying diploma practice, the students of the graduation classes adopted diverse means to energetically popularize scientific and technical knowledge in accord with the demands of the broad masses. They warmly supported such new things as the factory-run "July 21" colleges and rural "May 7" schools, and did a lot of work for thoroughly toppling the domination of science and technology by bourgeois intellectuals and bringing up the scientific and technical ranks of workers, peasants and soldiers. This year, all items of diploma practice were carried out with the direct participation of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. After various new techniques, new technologies and new products were brought to fruition, training classes were run locally to popularize them in good time among the masses. The masses warmly praised such short-course training classes as "Marxist-Leninist propaganda stations, technical innovation popularization stations, and liaison stations for linking up factories and schools."

The two graduation classes of the specialty in house building of the building construction department alone had run 24 short-course classes within the year for an audience of 6,500 people. On the basis of learning the experience of

the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College in the revolution in education, nine students and one teacher of the specialty in water conservation engineering of the water conservation department organized and sent to the area of Shen county in Honan a correspondence team for teaching water conservation techniques in the countryside. Within half a year, its members brought their luggage and toured the countryside to run schools. They trained more than 160 correspondence students for the countryside, ran short-course training classes for more than 200 people, compiled indigenous teaching material containing more than 200,000 words, and gave technical guidance to more than 20 water conservation projects. During the period, these correspondence students separately took part in the tasks of surveying and designing almost 100 minor water conservation projects, including ditches, ponds, earth embankments and pumping stations. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised them for training a group of "barefoot water conservation personnel fit for their use."

Contribute Strength Toward Learning from Tachai in Agriculture and Building Tachai-Type Counties

Prior to the great cultural revolution, of the diploma designs completed by the successive terms of students of Tsinghua University, almost none was for directly serving agriculture. Some specialties which were very close to agriculture were unwilling to have anything to do with "agriculture," and they showed indifference to the technical problems that urgently needed to be solved for bringing the "four kinds of transformation" for agriculture into realization. At that time, it appeared to be "logical" that colleges of science and engineering were not for serving agriculture.

The great cultural revolution reversed this old case. Inspired by the magnificent goal announced by the 4th National People's Congress, the students of the graduation classes resonantly called for "serving the foundation of the socialist national economy, serving the peasants who make up 80 percent of the population of China, and serving the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture." In their diploma practice, they left in droves for the forefront to support agriculture, and selected a number of items for serving the "four kinds of transformation" in agriculture. The department of engineering mechanics had no dealing with agricultural machinery in the past. This time, some students joined forces with the workers of the Fatherland Agricultural Machine Building Plant and the Garden Tractor Plant in Peking to solve two key problems in production--the cracking of the engine case and the cracking of the cast gearbox, thus greatly raising the number of products that were up to the standard. The worker-peasant-soldier students of the chemical engineering department took part in labor to learn farming at the suburbs early this year, and they realized that the chemical fertilizer plant of the county had in production many technical problems which urgently needed to be resolved. After their return to school, eighteen students and four teachers from two specialties rushed to this chemical fertilizer plant to solve together with the workers seven technical problems, including the technological transformation of the gas workshop and the transformation of the desulfurization tower. This conspicuously raised the output of chemical fertilizer and was warmly welcomed by the workers.

In February this year, eleven students and one teacher from the foundry specialty of the mechanical engineering department went to the Shihchiachuang

Internal Combustion Engine Accessories Plant to take part in activities to support agriculture. Within eight months, by working in cooperation with the workers and technicians of the plant, they completed three technical innovations all of which had been applied in production. For example, because this plant was short of alloy steel for making gear and adopted ordinary steel in place of it, the life span of the gear was shorter, and the utilization rate of raw and semi-processed materials was also lower. After due processing, out of 26 kilograms of steel, only nine kilograms were left. Seeing this, the teachers and students put forward the proposal of replacing alloy steel with nodular graphite cast iron which is cheaper to produce, broader in source of supply and convenient for processing. This proposal won the energetic support of the plant. The teachers and students conducted research in the matching of material, the casting of models, heat treatment and processing, and after over thirty technological experiments, they cast out nodular graphite cast iron gear which was close to alloy steel in mechanical performance, thus saving much raw and semi-processed materials. Hopei Province attached great importance to this research result and decided to popularize it immediately and commission it for production.

In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the people of Shansi and Shensi provinces created the good method of building water-sunk embankments on silted land. The use of this method to build embankments can greatly raise work efficiency and reduce costs compared with the rolling method in common use. In the short course of several years, 30,000 water-sunk embankments were built in north Shensi alone. However, because the masses had not completely mastered the theory of stability analysis for such embankments, the phenomenon of landslip sometimes took place. In this connection, a clear understanding of the distribution of water pressure in the apertures formed the key step. Under the unified leadership of the Committee for the Harnessing of the Yellow River, the teachers and students joined the fraternal units to spend more than half a year in making on-the-spot observations on the mud-surface of the embankments and collecting plenty of first-hand information. On this basis, they set out to conduct indoor tests and theoretical studies on tension, preliminarily grasped the laws governing the distribution of water pressure in the apertures of the embankments, and made up tables and charts showing the distribution of such pressure under several hundred kinds of conditions. Provided the poor and lower-middle peasants make comparisons with the tables and charts according to the foundation and soil composition of the locality, they can make stability analysis and determine the form and slopes of the embankments and the construction rate. The results of such theoretical research have made positive contributions toward developing water-sunk embankments and accelerating farmland capital construction on the loess plateau.

The pronounced achievements scored by the diploma practice of the second term of worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University are the fruits of victory of the great proltarian cultural revolution. They have added new luster to the revolution in education, effectively repudiated all sorts of strange talks and absurd arguments in educational circles, and encouraged people to press on boldly along the orientation of revolutionizing education charted by Chairman Mao.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent(s)

* * *

BANKING

Fight for the Strict Enforcement of the State's Financial and Economic Systems

- an investigation on the strengthening of the supervisory function of the Tama Road Office of the Changchun Municipal Bank

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 9, 1975)

The Tama Road Office of the Changchun Municipal Bank in Kirin Province situated on a busy main street has a total of 131 workers. In the business district covered by this office, there are 364 industrial and commercial enterprises and over 35,000 workers households. For many years, the office workers adhered to the orientation of running socialist enterprises, firmly resisted capitalism and criticized the tendencies toward capitalism. This won the universal praise of everyone. Through the supervisory function of the bank, they linked concrete business work with the goal of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strictly carried out the Party's policy and the state's financial and economic systems, thus making a contribution to the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To meet the needs of the business district with its great majority of industrial and commercial enterprises opening as usual on Sundays, this office, beginning in the second half of 1970, persisted in operating as usual on Sundays. For the 250 or more Sundays in five years, an average daily cash receipt of over ¥180,000 was registered, which helped accelerate the balancing of accounts to the amount of ¥1,500,000. Because of the continuously strengthened revolutionary sense of responsibility on the part of the workers and their serious sense of responsibility in work performance, the errors made by accountants and cashiers were respectively 76 and 95 percent lower than the permissible percentage stipulated by the higher-level bank. However, they did not rest content with their considerate services, balancing of accounts and correct statements of accounts.

In the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work in 1972, the Party branch of the office guided everyone to discuss this incident: A lawless element had availed himself of the unsettled accounts of an abolished unit to carry out speculation and profiteering, and this was not discovered for two years by the personnel of the office. Around this question, everyone studied in depth the Party's basic line and, from the plane of the line, tried to recognize the great significance of banking. They realized that a bank was not just an economic organization but a "bookkeeping organ" taking care of the economy of the state, and a tool of the proletariat for exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the financial front. If sole attention was paid to receipts and payments, deposits, money counting and bookkeeping and no attention was paid to class struggle in the economic sphere, the profiteers would have loopholes to exploit.

Thereafter, they doggedly put proletarian politics in command, combined political work with economic work and made a political analysis of economic

phenomena. In work practice, they gradually summed up the experience in taking the three steps of study, memorizing and anlysis: (1) Study -- to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat; (2) Memorizing -- to bear firmly in mind the Party's policy and financial and economic systems; (3) Analysis -- to analyze the sources of money deposited by enterprises, the purposes for which the amounts withdrawn are intended and the relations between accounts involved in a transfer.

In the course of conducting business activities, this office resolutely hits out at those acts of making use of money for speculative purposes. It adheres to principle and keeps a close watch for the state over those erroneous practices among the people that run counter to financial and economic rules of discipline. Last year, for the sake of carrying out capital construction not provided in its plan, an enterprise sold a part of supplies allocated by the state under the unified program. Instead of depositing the proceeds realized therefrom in the bank, it even withdrew cash from the bank. In an analysis of the lowest cash deposit this enterprise was allowed to maintain, the office discovered the problem and made an investigation. With the approval of the bank at a higher level and in accordance with the provisions of the state, it sternly dealt with this enterprise which violated the rules of financial and economic discipline. At the same time, the office took the initiative to join this enterprise in calling a general meeting to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus raising the awareness of the masses, further improving the relations between the bank and the enterprise, and strengthening the revolutionary unity between the two units.

Through such daily routine work as accepting money for deposit, granting loans and balancing accounts, this office in the past few years blocked in all 964 irrational payments, resolutely hit out at profiteering activities, and upheld the financial and economic systems of the state. A person in control of money said with a deep feeling, "I have been handling money for over 20 years in the bank. Only through study do I understand that without grasping class struggle and the two-line struggle in exchange by means of money, we cannot handle money properly."

Chairman Mao said, "To develop the economy and insure supplies is a general guideline for our economic and financial work." For several years, the Tama Road Office oriented itself toward production to serve and support production, and persisted in staying at selected spots to help factories and shops. It helped enterprises in taking stock and tapping the potentialities of material resources and funds, and carried out work in the units served with very good results.

To help the Changchun Municipal Bicycle Tire Factory lay in urgently needed small-sized equipment, this branch on its own initiative offered it a loan of ¥95,000. This enabled this factory to double its output, and provided the market with increased supply. Based on the actual needs of the Changchun Municipal Non-Metallic Material Experimental Machine Plant, the office loaned it ¥16,000, and helped it buy spare parts and vacuum pumps. This enabled the factory to assemble and supply 16 units of paper-sheet molding machines and activate funds in the amount of 160,000 yuan. Through banking business, the branch acted as an intermediate for promoting industrial and commercial

relations and helped the Hsinsheng Rubber Plant of Changchun market its accumulated stock of 500,000 pairs of rubber shoes. This enabled the plant to solve the problem of urgently needed funds to meet production expenses, pay taxes and surrender profits to the higher levels, and repay its loan.

Through studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory in association with summing up work, this office further understands that in order to support and develop the socialist economy, it is necessary to fight the tendencies toward capitalism and constantly criticize the revisionist enterprise-building line. Over a period of time there appeared in the banking system the tendency toward "abolishing supervision" and "keeping one's hands off." Some people even said that since those industrial and commercial enterprises dealing with the bank were either state-run or collective-run undertakings of the economy based on socialist system of ownership, no matter how much money was allocated them, such money was spent within the framework of socialism. But the majority of comrades did not see things this way, and they said, "Accounts must be kept with an eye on the line, and money must be managed with the key link grasped. In the matter of receipts and payments, there is the two-line struggle!" Through discussion, they distinguished between the right and the wrong line and rectified the tendency toward "keeping one's hands off." They were unanimously of the view that it was necessary to adhere to principle in work and boldly wage an untiring struggle against acts running counter to the state's policies and financial and economic systems.

The emulsified oil produced by a community-operated collective-owned factory was of inferior quality but it was sold at a high price to an enterprise owned by the whole people. At the time of checking the use of enterprise fund, the office discovered this problem, and opportunely reported the finding to a higher level. The relevant departments took steps to check the capitalist tendency adopted by this factory to go after profits by blindly producing emulsified oil. Meanwhile, this factory was helped to switch over to the manufacture of lead powder, a new product urgently needed in the province. The office also took the initiative in inviting technicians to give this factory technical guidance, and helped it establish production, supply and marketing links. Due to the energetic efforts of the workers of this factory, the new product of lead powder was very soon successfully trial-manufactured and put on stream. The working masses praised this way of doing things by the bank as "cutting down the capitalist 'money tree' and planting a socialist 'evergreen pine'!"

In its business activities, this office had a relatively clear idea about what to support and what to restrict. This was inseparable from its paying attention to investigation and study. Young antlers are a famous and valuable medicine of Kirin Province. In the second half of 1973, the office found that in the last ten days of September, the Changchun Medicine Purchase and Supply Station in this business district had only fulfilled 33 percent of the purchase plan for young antlers. This affected the realization of its credit plan. In recent years, since deer-raising made rapid progress in Kirin Provice, why was it that young antlers could not be bought? They therefore went deep into the place of origin and among the consumers to make careful investigations and studies. It turned out that certain pharmaceutical laboratories adopted the method of raising the grades and prices to make direct

purchases from the antler-producing areas. The comrades of this office waged a resolute struggle against this act that violated the state's financial and economic policies. They also took the initiative to repeatedly publicize the Party's policies among those units that violated the financial and economic systems. Meanwhile, they put forward to the relevant departments concrete suggestions for strengthening of the unified purchase and marketing of young antlers. Later, relevant departments at the higher level strengthened control over young antlers and restored the regular channel for the circulation of antler products. In 1974, this medicine purchase and supply station overfulfilled its young antler purchase plan by 7 percent.

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

Strengthen the Control and Supervision of Money

by

Kung Yeh-p'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 9, 1975)

What can a socialist bank do in bringing its supervisory function into full play through its daily routine so as to still better serve the socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat? The Tama Road Office of the Changchun Municipal Bank in Kirin Province has provided us with an example in this connection.

Lenin pointed out, "If there were no all-round national planning and supervision over the production and distribution of products, it would be impossible to maintain the political power of workers and their freedom and a restoration of the capitalist system of oppression would be inevitable." This shows the vital importance of the strict implementation of the state financial and monetary policies and the strengthening of business accounting and financial supervision.

Under the conditions of socialism, exchange by means of money still engenders the soil that breeds capitalism. Class struggle in the economic field will invariably be reflected in the daily routine of banks. Therefore, in the course of strengthening the control and supervision of money, the bank must persistently put proletarian politics in command and integrate political work with economic work. If a bank is engrossed only in receiving deposits, honoring requests for withdrawals, and granting loans, and is satisfied with balancing its accounts and books, but turn a deaf ear to class struggle in monetary work, it will create loopholes for profiteers to exploit, and has actually forsaken the duties of a socialist bank.

Giving full play to the supervisory role of banks not only is an important measure for upholding the state's financial and economic systems but also is vitally necessary for strengthening enterprise management, effecting business accounting, reducing costs, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the socialist economy. The bank's supervisory function must, therefore, be strengthened and not weakened.

Through studying Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory, the workers and staff members of the Tama Road Office of the Changchun Municipal Bank have further raised their awareness of the two-line struggle and their consciousness in strengthening supervision. They earnestly fulfill their duties. Their revolutionary spirit of daring to adhere to principle and daring to wage struggle is worth learning.

* * *

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

Tsinghua University Graduates Apply to Go Where Motherland Needs Them Most

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

this year's 1,800 graduating students at tsinghua university have applied to the leadership of the university through pledges and big-character posters to go to the countryside, border areas and places where the difficulties are greatest, to wherever they are most needed by the people.

they are all determined to integrate with the workers and peasants.

a revolutionary atmosphere and a mood of elation prevailed on the university campus. the party organizations have been flooded with letters and from morning till night groups of graduates have been thronging to the university party committee to express their determination. some graduates have appealed several times within a few days, so great is their desire to contribute to the revolution in the countryside. those studying in factories and rural areas quickly returned to the university and, with bedrolls still strapped on their backs, made their way directly to the party committee to put their pledges and make their applications. those studying in far-off branches of the university telephoned long-distance, asking to take part in socialist construction on the chinghai-tibet plateau.

the university party committee called a meeting of all teachers and students on december 20. several hours before the meeting began, the platform was crowded with students wanting to speak while others waited their turn in long lines. the building and platform were festooned with big-character posters carrying enthusiastic vows and applications. pledges, read out to thunderous applause, mingled with the sound of slogans shouted in chorus and cheers of support.

a veteran cadre took the platform to voice his strong support of his daughter's pledge to settle on the chinghai-tibet plateau and contribute to the building up of the border area. graduates from the department of water conservancy, shortly returned from field work at the sanmen gorge power station in the middle reaches of the yellow river, took the floor. "we will go to settle wherever we are needed," they declared.

although it was a saturday night, when most students leave the campus for home, groups of students and faculty members stayed on to make their pledges to the university party committee.

chung yu-yuan and 11 other graduating students from the civil-engineering department were the first to apply to go to work on the chinghai-tibet plateau. they said with emotion: "as a new generation of workers, peasants and soldiers, we must never fail the trust of the working class, and we will try to live up to the expectations of our revolutionary forerunners." wang ya-hsiung from a graduating class in the automation department had been assigned to work in the university after graduation, but he said: "i am a communist, and i want to leave the city and work in the border area." many other graduates were determined to devote themselves to building tachai-type counties throughout the country.

these graduating students came from factories, rural people's communes and army units. most of them were red guards during the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and over half spent a period of time working in the countryside before their enrolment in 1972. under the leadership of the university party committee, they made efforts to apply chairman mao's revolutionary concepts in education and took class struggle as their main subject. they were active in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. through the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, decadent reactionary ideology of the exploiting classes, they raised their consciousness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and became more resolute in breaking with old, traditional ideas.

student fu ching-chih of the water conservancy department comes from a people's commune in suiping county, honan province, where she was a member of a brigade party branch committee and vice-chairman of the brigade poor and lower-middle peasants' association. after entering university, she conscientiously studied marxist-leninist writings, chairman mao's works included, adhered to a firm and correct political orientation and has striven to develop her ability to serve the people.

she returned to her home village during the first summer vacation and helped two production brigades survey the site for a canal and work out the design. when studying outside the school last summer, she and a classmate of hers helped a village solve problems in building a small hydro-electric power station to increase its output considerably. the local poor and lower-middle peasants praised them.

the university approved her repeated application to return to her commune after graduation.

the teachers of tsinghua university have received a profound education on the two-line struggle through the graduates' revolutionary determination. they recalled

that before the cultural revolution, under the revisionist line in education, old tsinghua university advocated the idea of seeking fame and fortune and becoming "intellectual aristocrats". graduates then vied with each other to go to work in big cities and in offices. they were unwilling to go where the difficulties were greatest or to integrate with and learn from the workers and peasants. two political lines brought about two different outcomes, the teachers pointed out. today, the worker-peasant-soldier graduates have presented to the party and the people the best possible final papers to mark the end of their university years, they said.

the university party committee warmly supports the revolutionary action of the worker-peasant-soldier graduates. the university is now looking into the concrete conditions of all applicants and consulting with departments concerned in order to make proper arrangements to meet the needs of the country's over-all plan.

Sinkiang's First Worker-Peasant-Soldier College Graduates Go to Work

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 25, 1975)

the first group of worker-peasant-soldier college students graduating from institutes of higher learning in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region are now working in industry and agriculture.

the 787 students of uighur, kazakh, han, hui, mongolian, uzbek, khalkhas and several other nationalities are graduates of sinkiang university, the sinkiang engineering institute, the sinkiang medical college, the august first agricultural college and the kueitun agricultural college in sinkiang.

in the course of study, the students conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, and took part in political struggles. when they made investigations in local industrial enterprises, villages and pastoral areas, the students helped the masses run political night-schools and joined the workers and peasants in studying marxist theory and criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie. students of the chinese department of sinkiang university joined workers and armymen in writing annotations and comments to a 300,000-character selected works on the struggle between confucian and legalist schools.

the worker-peasant-soldier college students have played an important role in deepening the educational revolution, combining education with productive labour and integrating

theory with practice. thirty-six teachers and students of the veterinary department of kueitun agricultural college once took part in physical labour on three farms and in a livestock production brigade. they used the method of on-the-spot teaching and helped the people protect animals from natural calamities.

students of the industrial automatic speciality of the sinkiang engineering institute took open-door education at a local iron and steel plant. they participated in assembling transformers and while doing this studied the theory of power supply. this raised their ability to analyse and tackle problems arising in production.

Peking Newspaper Features Aspirations of Chinese University Graduates

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1975)

today's "kwangming daily" devotes an entire inside page to selected letters of application by graduating students of tsinghua and peking universities. the applicants pledge to work in the countryside, border areas and wherever the motherland and people need them most.

under the banner headline "break with traditional ideas and integrate with workers, peasants and soldiers", the "kwangming daily" carries letters of graduating students of architectural engineering, electronics, chemical engineering and power departments of tsinghua university and geology and geography departments of peking university. they apply for work on the chinghai-tibet plateau, or in the people's communes or production brigades where they had taken part in productive labour and where the poor and lower-middle peasants recommended them to the universities.

one application read: i never forget who sent me, from a poor peasant family, to university, and what i have been studying for. i am entrusted by the workers, peasants and other labouring people to attend university. now upon my graduation, i am determined to go back among the working people and contribute my share to the socialist revolution and socialist construction excl.

another application read: we firmly bear in mind: it is the people who sent us to college and we study for the people. we apply to work in the countryside as peasants for the purpose of restricting the bourgeois right, narrowing the gap between mental and manual labour and persevering in the orientation of intellectuals integrating themselves with workers and peasants so as to accelerate the building of socialism in the countryside.

still another application read: our motto is: determined to be labourers with socialist consciousness and culture and devote ourselves to serving the people heart and soul.

an editor's note of the "kwangming daily" said: where to go and what to do after college graduation? different classes give different answers. for thousands of years, the feudal landlord and bourgeois classes advocated "he who excels himself in learning can be an official" and the seeking of personal fame and wealth. poisoned by the revisionist line in education before the great proletarian cultural revolution, quite a few students wanted to work in big cities only. thinking that because they had read a few books, they were superior to the workers and peasants and wanted to be intellectual aristocrats. today, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on education, the worker-peasant-soldier college graduates remain ordinary labourers. they integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and are determined to temper themselves and become fighters dedicated to combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Twelve Million Educated Young Chinese Settle in Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

twelve million educated young chinese school graduates have gone to take part in building the new socialist countryside since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

educated young people throughout the country launched a mass movement in response to chairman mao's 1968 call urging young people with education to go to settle in the countryside. this movement is combined with the movement to learn from tachai to develop the socialist construction in the countryside. the educated young people are being tempered in struggle and are maturing politically.

meetings of delegates of such young people have been called by fifteen provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to exchange experience and sum up achievements this year. nearly 20,000 outstanding young people were commended.

this go-to-the-countryside movement is of far-reaching significance for modernizing socialist agriculture quickly, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and training and bringing up millions of successors to carry forward the proletarian revolution. it has developed in the fierce struggle between the two lines. in 1955, during the period of agricultural cooperation, chairman mao pointed out: "all intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." many educated young people enthusiastically responded and went. but liu shao-chi did his utmost to obstruct educated youth from integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. he pushed a revisionist line and peddled trash such as "study in order to become officials" "going to the countryside to make a name for oneself" and "self-cultivation behind closed doors".

the great proletarian cultural revolution repudiated this revisionist line. on december 22, 1968, chairman mao declared: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. cadres and other people in the cities should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. let us mobilize. comrades in the rural areas should welcome them." the following year, 2.7 million educated young people went to settle in villages.

like a gigantic torrent, this revolutionary activity pounded at the centuries-old traditional ideas of the exploiting classes of looking down on labour and the workers and peasants. the lin piao anti-party clique viciously attacked this activity but the educated young people and their parents counter-attacked with firm determination to follow chairman mao's teaching.

chairman mao in 1973 wrote an important letter to comrade li ching-lin, a school teacher in fukien province, and supported his sending his son to the countryside. it gave great encouragement to this revolutionary movement.

in the countryside, the educated young people take part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and constantly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. by the end of 1974, 70,000 of them had been admitted into the chinese communist party, 1,480,000 of them had joined the communist youth league, and 290,000 of them had been elected to leading posts at various levels.

through education by party organizations and poor and lower-middle peasants and tempering in physical labour and revolutionary movements, the young people have remoulded their ideology. many school leavers work hard to build up new socialist villages.

in kansu province, 60 young people settled in tachuangtzu people's commune, chinta county, in 1973. they joined the commune peasants in reclaiming 100 hectares of wasteland in one winter-spring period, and harvested 215 tons of grain in 1974 and 300 tons this year.

four hundred young people from peking, shanghai, mutanchiang and chihsi established a farm in 1970 in northeast china's heilungkiang province. defying hardships, they worked with vigour to reclaim wasteland and gathered a good harvest that very year. in the past few years, together with other farm workers they have altogether reclaimed 2,000 hectares of land, moved 580,000 cubic metres of earth and stones for water-control projects, planted 430,000 trees and produced 5,840 tons of grain. they have also raised draught animals and set up small workshops to repair farm tools and process farm produce. formerly a wilderness haunted by wild animals, the area now presents a scene of prosperity.

enriching their knowledge through doing practical work, many young people have made useful creative scientific innovations. lu yu-chang is now head of a scientific experimental station manned mostly by educated young people in chingshan commune, kirin province. over the past few years, he has read the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" and engels' "dialectics of nature", studied scientific literature on plant cultivation, soil improvement, meteorology and genetics and learned a foreign language. together with other young comrades and peasants, he compared over 150 kaoliang and maize varieties from other parts of the country on their experimental plots and selected 33 high-yielding ones for use in the locality. they also researched into more than 200 wheat varieties and chose six that suit local conditions. scientific experimentation has promoted farm production which in turn has enriched the content of scientific research. "the countryside is a big school indeed," remarked lu yu-chang.

school leaver wang wan-yi and members of a brigade research group in nanhai county, kwangtung province, have achieved success in breeding fine wheat strains by using laser beams and are doing further research in response to a state request. another school graduate, ma pei in jutung county, kiangsu province, was entrusted by a department of fuel and chemical industry with the task of trial producing a new insecticide. he and three of his comrades succeeded after 300 experiments. this insecticide is made by a simple process and at low cost and is effective for killing more than 150 harmful insects but harmless to human beings and animals. it is now being produced in large quantities.

these are only a few of the achievements of the educated young people whose presence in the countryside is truly a revolutionary new thing in china's deep-going socialist revolution. it is a great victory in china's youth movement which, directed by chairman mao, is integrating educated young people with the workers and peasants.

RELEASED KMT PERSONNEL

Leading Members of CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department Receive Released KMT Personnel

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

in accordance with instructions from the great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party, chinese judicial organs recently pardoned and released all the former kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level who were held in custody. among them 72 are now on a study tour of peking.

they were received here yesterday afternoon by liu yu-fa, li chin-teh and tung hsiao-peng, leading members of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including shih yi-chih, chang chi-jui, ling yun, tseng han-chou, ho lan-chieh, ma wen-po, hsiung hsiang-hui, liu kuang-fu, tsai hsiao, and chia ting.

the received personnel were sung ssu-yi, hsiung hsin-min, chen nan-ping, li chih-chung, kuo wen-tsan, li ting-lu, chiang tang, wang nien-chi (wang wei-kan), liu yueh-chien, cheng wen-ho, chou chien-chih, chen hsu-yun, liao ken (liao kuo-ping), li ting-hsiang, ma ti-fu, huang fan, han yu-yu, chu tan, sheng chung-tai, ma kung-tsai, tseng hou-tse, yang wei-jen, han huai-wei, chang wang-sheng, chen ta-cheng, kao hsueh-chien (kao huai-teh), chang yung-ling, chang ken-yuan, kao chiao-huan, wang shou-yi, chien an-yi, liang shang-hsien, tang pen-chao, li wen-hsiang (li tien-chien), ma chen, li kuei (li lan-ting), han shao-tseng (han hsing-san), feng yun-hsien (gesang chhoedron, female), yang shun-cheng, kao fang, chen tsung-lieh, lo teh-shih (lo tieh-hsien), li han-chun, hsi chin, chu cheng-en, li hsiang-lin (tseng ying), chang tao-tung, chang hsi-chun, wang fang-nan, chu hsiao-ku, chin wu-chi, niu chuan-chin (niu tao-yi), chu kuei-liang, tung shu-ming, chang shu-pei, li pin-wei, hsi chien-fei, liu chung-chuan (liu kuei-cheng), huo ju-hua, tsai hao-chung (tsai yu-chi), ouyang hung-chin, chang tzu-jung, tung yu-cheng (tung wei), huang yuan-tao, liao hsiung, chiu hsiu-hu, li tzu-shen, li hsiao-chu, yeh shih-chou (yeh yen-kuang), li yu-chin, lu shou-chien and li hsiu-han (li ching-yi). also received on the same occasion were liang tao-wei, wife of sung ssu-yi, and li yu-ting, wife of wang fang-nan.

at the meeting, liu yu-fa offered congratulations to the pardoned and released. he said: "in accordance with instructions from the great leader chairman mao and the

central committee of the chinese communist party, earlier this year we released all the war criminals still in custody by special amnesty and pardoned and released all the u.s.-chiang armed special agents captured between 1962 and 1965. again following instructions from chairman mao and the party central committee, our judicial organs recently pardoned and released all the former kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level who were in custody, granted citizenship rights to them and will make proper arrangements for their jobs and life. at the same time, job-transfer certificates were issued to those former kuomintang party, government, military and special agency personnel at or above county or regimental level who, after serving their sentence terms, became employees at the labour-reform units, citizenship rights were granted to those who had been deprived of such rights, and proper arrangements will also be made for their jobs and life. those who wish to return to taiwan may do so and will be provided with conveniences. these important measures all stem from a wise policy decision by chairman mao, represent a great victory for chairman mao's policy of reforming criminals, show the great breadth of mind of the proletariat in transforming the world and emancipating all mankind and reflect the growing stability and unity of our great socialist motherland and the increasing consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

liu yu-fa spoke of the excellent domestic and international situation and of the plight of the chiang-gang in taiwan which is beset with internal and external difficulties and insuperable contradictions. he said: "taiwan province is sacred territory of our motherland, and the people in taiwan are our flesh-and-blood compatriots. we pin our hopes on our taiwan compatriots who love the motherland and long for returning to her embrace. we are deeply concerned for them. among those people of various walks who went to taiwan province from the mainland, the majority are patriots and only a few are traitors. we hope they will have a clear understanding of the situation and take the road of patriotism. all patriots are of one family, whether they come forward earlier or later. taiwan must be liberated and the motherland must be reunified--this is the common aspiration and sacred duty of the people of all nationalties in the country."

liu yu-fa encouraged the pardoned and released personnel to make comparisons between the old society and the new and the two different systems through visits and study to deepen their understanding of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the socialist system, continue to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought assiduously, have a correct estimation of themselves, modestly learn from the labouring people, constantly remould their world outlook, follow chairman mao and the communist party along the socialist road and strive to perform useful services to the motherland and the people.

speaking at the meeting, pardoned and released personnel sung ssu-yi, hsiung hsin-min, wang fang-nan, li ting-hsiang and others thanked chairman mao and the communist party for having educated and reformed them. they said: "we served the reactionary chiang kai-shek clique and committed crimes against the people. however, the communist party and the people's government have made long and patient efforts to educate and reform us and saved us from sliding down the counter-revolutionary road. today, we have been pardoned and released and granted citizenship rights to start a new life, and proper arrangements will be made for us. such efforts to reform reactionary classes are possible only in socialist china under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party." they pledged to study hard, continue to remould their ideology and, under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, do useful things for the socialist motherland.

present at the meeting were patriotic personages liu fei, tung chi-wu, chu wu, ho chi-feng, chang ke-hsia, chien chang-chao, liu yun-sheng, hung hsi-hou, kuo yi-ching, fu hsueh-wen, hou ching-ju, chin yi-chih, wang ke-chun, chao chun-mai, cheng tung-kuo, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien, cheng ssu-yuan, chao tzu-li, lo li-jung, tu chien-shih, yang po-tao, chou chen-chiang, cheng ting-chi, fang ching, tung yi-san, shen tsui, li yi-kuang, li pei-ching, huang wei, wen chiang and others.

after the meeting, the united front work department gave a dinner for the received.

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Province Wrests Good Harvest from Severe Drought

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

notwithstanding the most severe drought in more than half a century, hopei province, a leading cotton and grain producer in north china, wrested a good harvest this year.

total grain output equalled the record harvest of 1974. per-hectare yield of grain in seven counties and cities topped six tons, and in four counties and cities surpassed 7.5 tons. this historically grain-deficient province has been self-sufficient in grain with a surplus in the past few years.

the drought lasted from spring to autumn and the rainfall in most of the province measured only 180 mm. to 260 mm. the dryspell seriously threatened the crops, especially when they entered the important growing period.

according to historical records, the province suffered a drought of a similar severity in 1920, before liberation. at that time, total grain output fell by more than 50 percent. famine conditions forced thousands upon thousands of local peasants to go begging or to sell their children.

one old peasant who experienced both droughts said: "there is a world of difference between the old and new society. socialism is really good".

after liberation, the people of hopei province set to work to harness the haiho river and put up farmland improvement projects in great number. by the end of 1974, the province's irrigated acreage amounted to 3,333,000 hectares or half of the total farmland.

despite the severe drought, the province made record progress in the building of water conservancy projects in 1975. during the year, it built 121,000 pump wells, 28,000 more than last year, and added 266,000 hectares to the irrigated farmland. the old and newly-built water conservancy projects have greatly raised the province's capability to cope with drought.

take shihchiachuang prefecture in central hopei. every 4.6 hectares of farmland in the locality has a pump well on the average. during the drought, peasants there irrigated the wheat fields five to eight times and autumn crops three to five times. this made the crops grow well in the dry weather. in places with fewer conservancy projects, people carried water by shoulder pole to irrigate crops in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

several small rivers in mountainous huaian county dried up during the long drought. the county mobilized more than 10,000 people to dig deep below the dried river beds to find underground water with which to irrigate the farmland. their persistence and hard work brought a good harvest of grain.

while building irrigation projects, people of hopei province adopted three scientific farming methods to raise the capability to cope with adverse conditions:

1, planting more acreage to winter wheat which gives stable yields. this year's acreage sown to summer-harvested crops was 600,000 hectares more than in 1972 and the harvest gathered was greater by 1,650,000 tons.

2, raising the multiple-crop index through inter-planting on large acreages. the acreage planted to double and triple crops was expanded from 866,000 hectares in 1972 to 2,660,000 hectares in 1975. this ensured higher yields in a given amount of farmland.

3, introducing high-yield strains which ripen earlier and have higher resistance to extremes of weather. many areas of the province this year were planted to a good strain of millet which is drought-resistant and ripens earlier than most. this strain gave some 3.4 tons of grain per hectare. the highest per-hectare yield reached 7.5 tons in some areas.

in socialist china, leading cadres are at the same time ordinary workers, and in the battles against the drought cadres at all levels stood in the van. this year, 120,000 cadres in the province went to work in the countryside. many county party secretaries joined the commune members in digging ditches and carrying water to the fields.

the localities helped one another in the fight. in july and august, the crucial period for combating drought, the seven prefectures of hantan, hsingtai, shihchiachuang, tsangchou, hengshui, tangshan and chengteh sent over 290,000 machines and tools to the prefectures of paoting, langfang and changchiakou which were the most seriously affected. to save the crops on 13,000 hectares of drought-stricken farmland, ten communes in the northern part of jenchiu county supported the seven communes in the southern part with 600 motors and diesel engines, as well as mechanics. in addition, 2,000 commune members came along, bringing their pails with them, to fetch and carry water to the fields.

to prepare for a still better harvest next year, the cadres and masses have been hard at work on new water conservancy projects since winter set in. by the end of november, over 11.3 million people, or 67 percent of the labour force in the rural areas of the province, had turned out for this work. so far 37,500 small projects have been completed, 3,500 more than in the same 1974 period.

Tibet Reaps Another Rich Harvest

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 25, 1975)

tibet reaped a rich harvest this year when the system of people's communes was extended throughout the autonomous region. total grain output increased by eight percent compared with that of 1974, itself bumper harvest year, when the whole region achieved self-sufficiency in food grain.

in the past farm yield was very low on the tibetan plateau, "the roof of the world" which averages 4,000 metres above sea level. vigorous progress was made after the democratic reform in 1959.

this year, most of the counties in the region increased their grain output in the teeth of serious natural adversities. a number of counties registered an increase of more than 15 percent, and a dozen or more counties surpassed the target of three tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. some communes, production brigades and state farms set the record of reaping 7.5 tons of grain per hectare from single-crop land.

people's communes were established in 93 percent of the hsiangs (townships embracing several villages each) last year and in august of this year they were set up in the rest of the autonomous region. relying on their collective strength, the million emancipated serfs and slaves in tibet started transforming mountains and rivers and building farmland to improve farming conditions in a vigorous mass movement to learn from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture. every winter-spring season in the last few years, hundreds of thousands of people plunged into farmland capital construction. throughout the region, in the winter of last year and in the spring of 1975, 20,000 hectares of irrigated land were added or improved.

the weather on the tibetan plateau this year was capricious with recurring drought, water-logging, insect pests, floods, frost, hail and snowstorms and other natural adversities. but with pride and determination commune members declared: we will work with full energy and redoubled efforts to fight the natural adversities with effective measures. in the spirit of "man's will, not heaven, decides", the emancipated serfs and slaves sowed in the teeth of a dry spell and rush-harvested the ripe crops in spite of rain.

leading cadres at all levels in the region went to the grassroots units to join commune members in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and working in the fields to help combat the adverse weather. workers of tibetan and han nationalities at industrial, communications and commercial departments made prompt deliveries

of goods for agricultural use to the people's communes. people's liberation army units stationed in tibet also assisted the peasants with manpower and materials.

in the struggle for good harvests against adverse natural conditions, the broad masses of liberated serfs and slaves conscientiously studied materialism and scientific methods and criticized idealism during work breaks in the fields, at construction sites or at evening political schools. they said: in the past, we believed in "fatalism" and suffered from hunger for generations. now, we have faith in revolution and lead a happy life.

many of the lakes and mountains in old tibet were called "divine lakes" and "divine mountains". the reactionary slave-owners offered up prayers to them and deliberately spread superstitions. when natural calamities occurred, people were told to throw their valuables into the lakes to propitiate the gods. but now, the emancipated tibetans climb the cliffs to blast the mountains and lead in lake water to irrigate the cropland. this summer, when hailstones hit some areas, instead of lamas chanting prayers to beg for mercy from nature as in the past, the local commune members organized many observation groups and special teams to disperse the clouds with locally-made rockets.

during the drought period, communes and production brigades offered water to other stricken units while they themselves tackled their own difficulties. but in pre-liberation days when there was a dry spell, the estate-holders forced the slaves to scramble for what water they could get.

alongside with the development of production, the living standards of the masses of commune members have further improved. both the collectives and the peasants' families incomes and food grain reserves have greatly increased.

OIL REFINERIES

New Oil Refinery Completed in East China

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 24, 1975)

a big, modern oil refinery has been set up in shantung province, east china, under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the new refining installation was designed, manufactured and installed by chinese technicians and workers, and the plant is part of the shengli general petro-chemical works which is still under construction. the refinery gets crude oil from the nearby shengli oilfield.

it is now turning out over 20 different products, including gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, pitch, acrylonitrile and benzene. it supplies them to many provinces and municipalities all over the country. it has promoted industrial and agricultural production generally and contributed to the development of petro-chemical industry in east china.

during its construction, three-in-one groups of workers, cadres and technicians put forward more than 900 proposals for improving old technology.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Cultural and Propaganda Delegation of Albanian Ministry of People's Defense

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the cultural and propaganda delegation of the albanian ministry of people's defence. leader of the delegation is miti nito, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the party committee of a people's army unit. deputy leader of the delegation is adem sallaku, director of the culture and propaganda department of the ministry of people's defence.

behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, and abdullah dautaj, military attache of the albanian embassy here, were present.

present were huang yu-kun, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including chen ya-ting, li wei, chang ping-yu and hsi chao-ming.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Personages of Various Circles Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Vienna, Dec. 23, 1975)

austrian personages of various circles called at the chinese embassy here from december 21 to 23, expressing their condolences on the passing away of comrade kang sheng.

among them were: vice-director of the presidential office wilhelm korab representing president rudolf kirchschlaeger; second president of the national council roland minkowitsch; vice-president of the federal council herbert schmbeck; minister of health and environment

ingrid leodolter and secretary-general of the foreign ministry heinrich haymerle representing foreign minister erich bielka.

among them were also: alfred jocha, chairman of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninists) and representative of the communist league of vienna.

rudolf sallinger, president of the federal economic chamber of austria, diplomatic envoys of many countries and high-ranking officials of the u.n. organizations here also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Minister of Trade Fetes Chinese Minister

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 24, 1975)

burmese minister of trade u san win gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of visiting chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang.

present on the occasion were u lwin, deputy prime minister and minister for finance, u hla aye, minister of the first ministry of industry, u aye maung, minister of culture, and other burmese officials.

chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

CHINA AND CHAD

Diplomatic Envoys to Chad Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

diplomatic envoys of various countries to chad called at the chinese embassy in ndjamena on december 22 to express their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from that city.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Friend Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 23, 1975)

sten lange, national director of the denmark-china friendship association, called at the chinese embassy in copenhagen yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from that city.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in copenhagen also called at the chinese embassy to extend their condolences.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Foreign Minister Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

gambian minister of external affairs alieu badara n'jie went to the chinese embassy in the gambia on december 22 to mourn the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of president d.k. jawara and the gambian government, according to a report from banjul.

calling at the chinese embassy were also: garba jahumpa, minister of finance and trade; alieu jack, minister of works and communications; sosseh, acting secretary-general of the president office; mboob, deputy inspector-general of police; and diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to the gambia.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Foreign Minister Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Accra, Dec. 22, 1975)

ghanaian commissioner for foreign affairs r. j. felli called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of the ghanaian government and people.

diplomatic envoys of various countries, friendly personalities and representatives of overseas chinese here made similar calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Diplomatic Envoys to Guinea Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Conakry, Dec. 23, 1975)

diplomatic envoys from various countries to guinea yesterday called at the chinese embassy here to express their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Diplomatic Envoys to Guinea-Bissau Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

peking, december 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- diplomatic envoys from various countries to guinea-bissau called at the chinese embassy in bissau on december 22 to express their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from that city.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Death of Comrade Kang Sheng Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Georgetown

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Dec. 23, 1975)

guyana prime minister forbes burnham went to the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

other mourners today and yesterday were: deputy prime minister and general-secretary of the people's national congress ptolemy reid, minister of foreign affairs and justice fred wills, minister of economic development desmond hoyte, minister of trade and consumer protection george king, chief-of-staff of the guyana defence force clarence price, chancellor of the judiciary edward luckhoo, as well as other high-ranking officials, friends of various circles and representatives of overseas chinese.

foreign diplomatic envoys in guyana also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Friends Mourn Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

milo miles, president of the youth forces for national liberation of jamaica, friends from various circles and representatives of overseas chinese went to the chinese embassy in kingston on december 21 and 22 to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from kingston.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to jamaica also went to the chinese embassy to express their grief.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

chinese vice-premier wang chen met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with all members of the economic and trade visiting group of the japan international trade promotion association led by aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the association.

present on the occasion were keitaro nakamura and totsu yagi, japanese friends in peking.

wang yao-ting and li chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, wang hsiao-yun, deputy department director of the foreign ministry, and wu shu-tung, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, were also present.

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Young Activists' Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the young activists' delegation of the japanese socialist party with taro yamaguchi as its leader and saburo oshida as its secretary-general.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association, and leading members of departments concerned chia hsueh-chien, ha hung-hsing and chen kang.

Japan International Trade Promotion Association Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1975)

the visiting group of the japan international trade promotion association led by aiichiro fujiyama wound up its friendly visit to peking and left for home by air this afternoon.

it was seen off at the airport by chairman wang yao-ting and vice-chairman li chuan of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present were japanese ambassador to china neishiro ogawa, minister teruji akiyama of the japanese embassy here and japanese friends in peking.

while in peking, aiichiro fujiyama and his party were met by yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, chang wen-pin, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1975)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, met and feted here yesterday evening saburo tamura, professor of the department of agronomy of university of tokyo, and his wife hiroko tamura.

the japanese guests arrived in peking on december 23 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Friendship Visiting Group of WPK Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the friendship visiting group of the central committee of the workers' party of korea.

among the guests were feng hsuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries.

present were kim huan, leader of the friendship visiting group and member of the w.p.k. central committee, kim tae ho, deputy leader of the friendship visiting group and deputy director of the institute of history under the w.p.k. central committee, and members of the friendship visiting group as well as diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here.

at the banquet which was alive with a cordial atmoshpere, kim huan and feng hsuan proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of korea and china.

Friendship Visiting Group of WPK Central Committee Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1975)

the friendship visiting group of the central committee of the workers' party of korea led by kim huan, member of the w.p.k. central committee and department director of the w.p.k. central committee and with kim tae ho, deputy director of the institute of history under the w.p.k. central committee, as the deputy leader, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this afternoon.

seeing them off at the railway station were feng hsuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and others.

also present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Premier Receives Peking Football Team Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

mauritian prime minister s. ramgoolam yesterday received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with liu chien-hua, leader of the peking football team of china, in port louis, according to a report from that city.

also present on the occasion were banymandhub, acting permanent secretary of prime minister's office and c. rambocus, president of the mauritius sports association.

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse was also present.

mauritian minister of youth and sports basant rai received the chinese team leader on the same day.

the peking football team arrived in mauritius on december 21 for a friendly visit.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

on the occasion of the unfortunate death of mr. kang sheng on december 16, please accept, your excellency, the condolences of the government and people of mexico. i avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

samora moises machel, president of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo) and president of the people's republic of mozambique, yesterday sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

on behalf of the frelimo central committee, the mozambique people and the council of ministers of the people's republic of mozambique, i extend deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, member of the central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee, and vice-chairman of the central committee, of the communist party of china, and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the life of comrade kang sheng was one of serving the people energetically and one of fighting for the cause of revolution. his example and teachings are an encouragement to our generation. please convey to comrade kang sheng's family our fraternal feelings and sympathy.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Watches Performance of Chinese Song and Dance Troupe

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 24, 1975)

pakistan president fazal elahi chaudhry saw the performance of china's liaoning song and dance troupe here yesterday evening and received its leading artists during interval.

also seeing the performance were chaudhry jehangir ali, minister of state for works, yousuf buch, special assistant to the prime minister for information, senators and members of the national assembly as well as diplomatic envoys in the capital.

chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao was also present.

in his message to the troupe read out by yousuf buch, president elahi said: pakistan-china friendship may go back to ancient history. our time saw unprecedented strengthening of this tie. no barrier could stand between the peoples of the two countries. the message also praised chinese art as having touched and moved the hearts of the pakistan people.

thanking the pakistan government and people for the warm welcome, leader of the chinese troupe pi wen-ting said that the current visit of the troupe was to convey friendly sentiments of the chinese people to the pakistan people and to learn from them. the friendship between the two countries was so profound and long-standing that no one could undermine it. he hoped that the visit of the troupe would further cement this friendship.

at the end of the performance, a group of young girls presented garlands to the chinese artists. the whole audience rose to its feet amidst long ovation when the slogan "long live the friendship between the people of pakistan and china" appeared on the backdrop.

the chinese troupe arrived here on december 21 after touring lahore and peshawar. ambassador lu wei-chao gave a reception for the troupe's visit the following day.

leading members of the local governments and provincial assemblies saw the performances presented by the troupe in lahore and peshawar.

Pakistan Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 24, 1975)

agha shahi, secretary of the pakistan foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy here on december 21 to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to pakistan also visited the chinese embassy to express their condolences the same day.

on december 22, badihul hassain zaidi, minister for transport and cooperatives of pakistan, mir atta hussain talpur, minister for communication and rural development, and syed bashir ahmed shah, minister for food and forest of the sind provincial government of pakistan, called at the chinese consulate-general in karachi to express their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

consuls general and consuls of various countries in karachi also went to the chinese consulate-general to extend their condolences.

CHINA AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

President and Mme. Manuel Pinto Da Costa Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 24, 1975)

manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, mme. maria amelia pinto da costa and other distinguished guests arrived in shanghai by special plane for a visit this morning.

they were accompanied on the visit by yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, and more than 2,000 local people.

in an atmosphere of warm friendship between the people of china and sao tome and principe, shanghai was festively bedecked for the occasion today. bright coloured bunting and streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome were strung overhead along the city's main thoroughfares. the national flags of sao tome and principe and china were flown at the airport.

the distinguished guests alighted from the plane amid beating of drums and gongs in a jubilant scene. hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu shook hands cordially with the visitors. rifle-carrying militiamen and militiawomen in team formation paid tribute to the distinguished guests. young people holding baskets of flowers and red lanterns danced happily, conveying the shanghai people's profound friendship for the people of sao tome and principe. president and mme. manuel pinto da costa and other distinguished visitors happily clapped their hands to show the well-wishers their acknowledgement of the tribute.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet at noon today in honour of the distinguished guests. yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, was present.

hsu ching-hsien said in his toast: "we are overjoyed that by his visit to shanghai, president manuel pinto da costa has brought to us the profound friendship of the people of sao tome and principe." he wished the people of sao tome and principe constant new victories under the leadership of president manuel pinto da costa in the struggle to safeguard national independence and develop the national economy.

in his toast, president manuel pinto da costa thanked the shanghai people for the warm, fraternal reception.

"chairman mao tsetung met us yesterday. this has shown once again that the chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries and will stop at no sacrifices. the chinese people have made positive contributions to the struggle of other countries to free themselves from under-development and oppose enslavement and exploitation," he said.

the president added: "the people of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe have waged struggle against portuguese colonialism for five centuries and have acquired a profound understanding that only by getting united can small countries defeat superficially strong imperialism."

"today, the people of sao tome and principe are free people. we have firm conviction in overcoming all difficulties in building our own country," president manuel pinto da costa said in conclusion.

the distinguished guests visited the hungchiao people's commune in shanghai county on the outskirts of the metropolis and were given a rousing welcome by the overjoyed commune peasants. they made a round of the commune's farm machinery plant, clinic, dairy farm and vegetable gardens and inquired about how the commune had developed production. president manuel pinto da costa wished the commune members greater achievements.

the distinguished guests also visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and made a sight-seeing tour of the city before they returned to peking in the afternoon.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Manuel Pinto Da Costa Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and president manuel pinto da costa of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe held another round of talks this evening.

President and Mme. Manuel Pinto Da Costa Give Grand Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, and mme. maria amelia pinto da costa gave a grand farewell banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were li hsien-nien and wang chen, vice-premiers of the state council, yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, and liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health.

the national flages of china and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. president manuel pinto da costa and vice-premier li hsien-nien made speeches.

president manuel pinto da costa said in his toast that the current visit marked a historical stage in strengthening the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe.

"the conversations i have had the opportunity to hold with chinese leaders, chairman mao tsetung and vice-premier li hsien-nien, fully confirm the hopes and sentiments which caused me to effect this voyage, which is unforgettable for us," he said.

he pointed out that the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and china "verify the identity of views between our two parties and governments on the fundamental problems that preoccupy the world today, notably our full accord on recognizing the necessity of liquidating by all means all the desires to persist in the old imperialist policy of force, 'dictate' and colonialism and neo-colonialism."

he said: "we are united and firm in repudiating all the ambitions of states or groups of states attempting to perpetuate the anachronistic system of solution of world political and economic problems without the participation on an equal footing of all the countries concerned.

"hegemonism will get nowhere in the world today. all the countries should participate in settling problems of the world on the basis of equality."

the president went on, "the democratic republic of sao tome and principe is at the stage of national reconstruction. we are clear we must make many sacrifices in order to achieve our genuine independence -- economic independence. for

this struggle for national reconstruction is as difficult as the struggle for national liberation. in solving the problems confronting the people of our country in national reconstruction, we must above all rely on our own efforts and the creative energy of our people."

he said their discussions with chinese leaders had enabled both sides to have a better mutual understanding of each other's internal realities and positions in foreign policy, and consequently a strengthening of the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

in his toast, vice-premier li hsien-nien said:

"during his stay in china, president manuel pinto da costa met with chairman mao tsetung, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation. in addition, our two sides had a candid and sincere exchange of views on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and on international issues of common concern, which yielded positive results. we would like to congratulate his excellency the president on the complete success of his visit."

he said: "china is a developing socialist country. our material strength is limited, but it is our bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the just cause of the third world and the people of the whole world, and we are always ready to make our contribution. we have consistently held that the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. the people of sao tome and principe waged a long and unremitting struggle to overthrow portuguese colonial rule. now, under the leadership of president manuel pinto da costa, the government and people of sao tome and principe are making tenacious efforts to consolidate national independence and develop the national economy. all this constitutes a support to the people of china and the whole world." vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed heartfelt thanks to the government and people of sao tome and principe and the great african people for their support to the revolutionary cause of the chinese people.

he requested the distinguished guests to convey on their return the cordial greetings and high tribute of the chinese people to the people of sao tome and principe.

after their toasts, a band played the national anthems of china and sao tome and principe.

present were members of the n.p.c. standing committee chi fang and fu yu-fang, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, including wang hai-jung, ho ying, chai shu-fan, chen mu-hua, wang shang-jung, huang yu-kun, ho lan-chieh, hsiao peng, cheng tai-yu, lin chia-mei, shen tu, mu ching, wang shou-jen, wang yeh-chiu and chao chun-chen.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were also present.

President Manuel Pinto Da Costa's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

following is the text of the toast by manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, at the farewell banquet he gave here this evening:

comrade vice-premier,
comrade foreign minister,
chinese comrades present tonight,
comrades,
friends,

in my own name and in the name of all the members of our delegation, i have the honour and pleasure to extend to you our cordial and fraternal welcome.

tomorrow, we shall leave this warm and hospitable land after an official visit that marks a historical stage in strengthening the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe.

the conversations i have had the opportunity to hold with chinese leaders, chairman mao tsetung and vice-premier li hsien-nien, fully confirm the hopes and sentiments which caused me to effect this voyage, which is unforgettable for us.

the contacts between our two delegations have enabled us to deepen mutual understanding of our problems and at the same time cement the ties of solidarity existing between us, ties that originated in the initial period of our national liberation struggle which the people's republic of china unconditionally and effectively supported.

in our discussions with chinese leaders, it is highly gratifying to verify the identity of views between our two parties and governments on the fundamental problems that preoccupy the world today, notably our full accord on recognizing the necessity of liquidating by all means all the desires to persist in the old imperialist policy of force, "dictate" and colonialism and neo-colonialism.

we are united and firm in repudiating all the ambitions of states or groups of states attempting to perpetuate the anachronistic system of solution of world political and economic problems without the participation on an equal footing of all the countries concerned.

hegemonism will get nowhere in the world today. all the countries should participate in settling problems of the world on the basis of equality.

it is indispensable that the norms of international law are observed in order that international relations may conform to the exigences of co-existence of peoples on

the basis of equality and mutual respect, the progress of every nation according to its legitimate aspirations and the building of a durable peace on our planet.

the democratic republic of sao tome and principe is at the stage of national reconstruction. we are clear we must make many sacrifices in order to achieve our genuine independence -- economic independence. for this struggle for national reconstruction is as difficult as the struggle for national liberation. in solving the problems confronting the people of our country in national reconstruction, we must above all rely on our own efforts and the creative energy of our people. but at this stage the assistance of friendly countries is also important. our present visit has once again convinced us that we can count on fraternal support from the revolutionary people of the people's republic of china.

our discussions with the comrades leaders of the people's republic of china have enabled us to have a better mutual understanding of our internal realities and our positions in foreign policy, and consequently a strengthening of the traditional friendship between our two peoples.

tomorrow, we shall leave here full of joy because we deeply feel we have been in the home of true friends.

in conclusion, i wish to express, in my own name and in the name of our delegation, once again my thanks for the friendly and militant unity shown us during our stay in the people's republic of china.

dear comrades and friends, please raise your glasses and drink

to the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe,

to the prosperity of the friendly chinese people,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of premier chou en-lai,

to the health of comrade vice-premier,

to the health of all comrades and friends present here excl.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

following is the text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's toast at the farewell banquet given by president manuel pinto da costa of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe here this evening:

your excellency respected president and mme. manuel pinto da costa,
distinguished guests from sao tome and principe,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad tonight to be invited to this grand banquet given by president and mme. manuel pinto da costa, and to gather joyously once again with our distinguished guests from sao tome and principe. the warm remarks which his excellency the president has just made are an encouragement and support to the chinese people, and i wish to express our sincere thanks to him on behalf of the chinese government and people.

during his stay in china, his excellency the president met with chairman mao tsetung, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation. in addition, our two sides had a candid and sincere exchange of views on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and on international issues of common concern, which yielded positive results. we would like to congratulate his excellency the president on the complete success of his visit.

china is a developing socialist country. our material strength is limited, but it is our bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the just cause of the third world and the people of the whole world, and we are always ready to make our contribution. we have consistently held that the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. the people of sao tome and principe waged a long and unremitting struggle to overthrow portuguese colonial rule. now, under the leadership of president manuel pinto da costa, the government and people of sao tome and principe are making tenacious efforts to consolidate national independence and develop the national economy. all this constitutes a support to the people of china and the whole world. i would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the government and people of sao tome and principe and the great african people for their support to the revolutionary cause of the chinese people.

his excellency the president and mme. manuel pinto da costa and the other distinguished guests from sao tome and principe will conclude their visit to our country tomorrow. i wish you a pleasant journey and request you

to convey on your return the cordial greetings and high tribute of the chinese people to the people of sao tome and principe.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe,

to the friendship between the peoples of china and sao tome and principe,

to the health of his excellency the president and mme. manuel pinto da costa,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from sao tome and principe,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

President and Mme. Da Costa Leave Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1975)

manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, and mme. maria amelia pinto da costa and their party successfully wound up their official visit to china and left here by special plane this afternoon on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by vice-premiers li hsien-nien and wang chen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress yao lien-wei, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, member of the n.p.c. standing committee fu yu-fang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, vice-minister of water conservancy and power cheng tai-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chao chun-chen, and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, chu chuan-hsien and lo hsu, as well as several thousand people in the chinese capital.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe. a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and the people's republic of china. accompanied by chinese leaders, president da costa reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when president and mme. da costa waved farewell to the crowd, people danced to gay music and waved bouquets hailing the success of president and mme. da costa's visit to china and the daily growth of the friendship between the peoples of china and sao tome and principe.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and diplomatic envoys of other countries in peking were also present.

China-Sao Tome and Principe Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade Agreements Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1975)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a trade agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe were signed in peking this morning.

manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the chinese state council, attended the signing ceremony.

leonel mario de alva, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, and chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade.

attending the signing ceremony on the sao tome and principe side were carlos dias da graca, minister of health and social affairs, and manuel quaresma costa, minister of labour and justice.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

China, Somalia Sign Document on Well Drilling, Water Supply Works

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Dec. 23, 1975)

the minutes of talks between china and somalia on well drilling and water supply works in baidoa was signed here on december 21.

chinese ambassador to somalia chang shih-chieh and somali secretary of state for mineral and water resources hussein abdul kadir qassim signed the document on behalf of their governments.

the project was decided under the protocol to an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two governments.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

pierre graber, president of the federal council of the swiss confederation, yesterday sent a message to comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we have learned with deep grief of the death of his excellency mr. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the federal council, i extend sincere sympathy to you on this great loss to the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND TOGO

Diplomatic Envoys to Togo Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Lome, Dec. 23, 1975)

diplomatic envoys of various countries to togo called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

field marshal idi amin, president of the republic of uganda, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i have learnt with profound shock and deep sorrow of the death of his excellency mr. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the government of uganda, that of the entire people of uganda, and on my own behalf, i send to you personally and through you to the people of china and the bereaved family in particular our sincere sympathy and condolences at this time of great sorrow and loss.

may his soul rest in peace.

CHINA AND UN

UN Geneva Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Geneva, Dec. 23, 1975)

condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng were expressed at china's permanent mission to the u.n. office here today and yesterday by director-general of the u.n. office vittorio winspeare's representative theodore d'oultremont, chief of the liaison and protocol division of the office; paul coidan, vice-director-general of the office; david davies, secretary-general of the world meteorological organization; and representatives of other international organizations.

calling at china's permanent mission to extend condolences were also representatives of some countries to the u.n. office and consuls general or consulate officials of some countries to geneva.

jules ducret, acting president of the great council of the canton of geneva; edouard givel, president of the municipal council of the city of geneva; and other officials of the canton or city of geneva also expressed their condolences.

other mourners included michel veuthay, chairman of the "society for understanding china", max blum, chairman of the "people and culture", swiss friends and representatives of overseas chinese here.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta Government Officials Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

tiemoko marc garango, acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of finance of the republic of upper volta, and other officials of the foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Official Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Bonn, Dec. 23, 1975)

franz joachim schoeller, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs of west germany, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng on behalf of the west german government.

diplomatic envoys of some countries here also called at the chinese embassy to extend their condolences.

President of West German Bundestag Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

annemarie renger, president of the bundestag of the federal republic of germany, yesterday sent a message to chairman chu teh, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i extend to your excellency, deputies of the national people's congress and the chinese people my deep sympathy on the death of mr. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chinese Vice Premier Meets New Ambassador of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with ali saleh moawad, new ambassador of the people's democratic republic of yemen to china.

present were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the ministry's west asian and north african affairs department.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese, Zambian Army Basketball Teams Play in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1975)

the visiting zambian defence force men's basketball team received a rousing welcome from 13,000 spectators at a friendly match with the "august 1" team of the chinese people's liberation army in the peking worker's indoor stadium this evening.

present were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, wang ti-kang, secretary-general of the p.l.a. general political department, leading members of departments concerned chao chun-cheng and chen chi-tung who watched the match, and met j.n. musonda, leader of the zambian defence force basketball team.

present were s.a. maonde, counsellor of the zambian embassy in china, col. g.c. zyongwe, military attache of the embassy, and mrs. a.s. masiye, wife of the zambian ambassador to china.

a welcome ceremony was held before the match began. ho cheng-wen, j.n. musonda, s.a. maonde and others went down the rostrum together and met and shook hands with the players of both sides.

the indoor stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people, armies and sportsmen of china and zambia. the players of the two countries learned from one another in competition. they showed good form and sportsmanship and drew warm applause from the spectators.

the match ended 72:51 in favour of the "august 1" team.

Zambian Army Basketball Team Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1975)

the zambian defence force men's basketball team led by j.n. musonda gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were huang yu-kun, deputy director of the chinese people's liberation army general political department, leading members of departments concerned wang ti-kang, chao chun-cheng, chen chi-tung and chang chang-lu, and p.l.a. basketball players.

attending the banquet were s.a. maonde, counsellor of the zambian embassy in china, col. g.c. zyongwe, military attache of the embassy, mrs. a.s. masiye, wife of the zambian ambassador to china, and all the members of zambian defence force men's basketball team.

guests and hosts talked cordially at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and armies of china and zambia.

the zambian friends are going to visit wuhan, chang sha and kwangchow in southern china.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

January 8, 1976 No. 6010

****
* NATIONAL *
****

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

A Letter to the Great Leader Chairman Mao by the Second Group of Graduating Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students of Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 30, 1975)

Respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao:

In the wave of enthusiasm for debating to the fullest extent the revolution in education under your kind solicitude and in these fighting days of hitting back at the right-deviation trend to reverse decisions already made, we, 1,804 graduating worker-peasant-worker students will soon proceed to work in various parts of the motherland. We have many things in our hearts that we would like to tell you as this unforgettable moment.

More than three years ago, under the guidance of your "July 21 instruction," we came to attend university by your side. The sons and daughters of the slaves in the old society have become the masters of the new-type socialist university. Without the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by you and without the "July 27" for which the working class had shed blood and made sacrifices, we would not be what we are today.

The road forward is stormy. The bourgeoisie and revisionists attempted time and again to make a breach on the cultural and educational battlefront in order to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution. Under the leadership of the university's Party committee and with class struggle as the key link, we waged fierce struggles against them again and again. Shortly after we came to the university, we plunged ourselves into the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by you and put up the first revolutionary big-character poster in the university to oppose the backlash of revisionism.

What is most unforgettable to us is that in the three months of July, August and September this year, the bourgeoisie whipped up a gust of right-deviation wind to reverse decisions already made, attacked your revolutionary line and negated the great proletarian cultural revolution. All sorts of strange talks and absurd arguments for negating the revolution in education cropped up on the educational front like "riotous clouds drifting past" over our heads. How we wanted to see the outbreak of a stormy counter-offensive to enable us to vent our suppressed rage! At the crucial moment, it was your series of great instructions that provided us with inexhaustible strength, like a gust of strong east wind sweeping away the scattered clouds. With you backing us and directing our battle, who on earth could be more fortunate than we! The fierce struggles that followed one after another have taught us profoundly that our destiny and the great proletarian cultural revolution are closely related to your revolutionary line like flesh and blood and as each breath is to the next.

In the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie and repudiate revisionism, we thirstily studied Marxist-Leninist works and your works, studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticized the Water Margin, and constantly enhanced our fighting strength to combat and prevent revisionism. Among our fellow students, 543 have joined the CCP and 161 the Communist Youth League.

In compliance with your instruction that "it is necessary to make revolution in education," we ran counter to the revisionist line in education, adhered to the open-door policy in education and improved our ability in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. We ran a spare-time university, short-term training classes and correspondence courses for the workers, peasants and soldiers, so that those who were educated could educate others and that those who educated others could be educated.

In diploma practice, we undertook 332 production and scientific research projects to meet the urgent needs of the state. At present, 217 items have been applied to production, 117 items are up to Chinese advanced standards, and some are up to world advanced levels. This is a great victory for your revolutionary line in education. It has dealt a powerful counter-blow to the shameless lies spread by the bourgeoisie and revisionists in attacking and slandering the revolution in education.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao: In the great debate on the revolution in education, we will soon set out on a new journey. In many a sleepless night and at the dawn of another day of fighting, we time and again recalled to mind the years of war in which you led our fathers and elder brothers to fight north and south, and we time and again recalled to mind the glorious years in which you led us to destroy things already in a state of decay during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Our thoughts drifted from the educational battlefront to the whole country and the whole world, from the immediate struggle to the present century and the next. What we had in mind was how to take over the Marxist-Leninist Red flag from our revolutionary predecessors and how to carry through to the end the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With lofty ideals and courageous action, many fellow students have written resplendent letters pledging determination "to work as peasants after graduation from the university, and to steel a red heart in the vast countryside," "to greet with a chuckle the stormy wind and snow on the plateau, and make revolution in the frontier regions with great determination.

At present, 12 fellow students and two worker-peasant-soldier students of the previous group, who remained behind at the university after graduation, have realized their wish to work as peasants in the countryside. Among them, four comrades-in-arms are about to leave for rural areas in Tibet. Another 167 students have been gloriously granted permission to take part in railway construction in a certain locality; 638 others will go to Tibet, Tsinghai and Sinkiang to participate in socialist revolution and socialist construction. This is an unprecedented revolutionary pioneering feat in the 64-year history of Tsinghua University. It stands for our practical action in going against the tide to make a complete break with traditional ideas. It is another step forward taken by us in the orientation of the youth movement charted by you, and along the road of integration with workers and peasants. We will leave a footprint with each step taken and will keep on marching unflinchingly with the same firm steps of the young proletarian generation to crush the vain attempts of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries to make this generation of ours change color so as to fulfill their dream of restoration.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao: Our eyes are filled with tears whenever we think of you, who in our advanced age still toils day and night in the interest of the Chinese revolution and world revolution. Please rest assured that we will bear in mind your teaching: "The issue of who will win in the revolution can only be settled over a long historical period. If things are not properly handled, it is possible for a capitalist restoration to take place at any time."

We will take class struggle as the key link and adhere to the Party's basic line any time, anywhere. Like Red seeds, we will take root among workers and peasants, come into bloom and bear fruits. We will strive to study the brilliant Marxist-Leninist thought and your thought and remold our world outlook consciously. We will keep on fighting in spite of all setbacks and advance dauntlessly, no matter what kind of hardship, danger or frightful storms may be ahead of us on our journey. With Marxism-Leninism as the big ax to clear our way and with your brilliant thought as the guiding light, our goal surely can be achieved!

We wish you a long, long life.

- The Second Group of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students of Tsinghua University

Dated December 26, 1975

* * *

Far of Vision and Firm of Step

by

Sha Ch'ing (沙晴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 31, 1975)

After reading the "Letter to the great leader Chairman Mao by the whole of the second group of worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University," I am full of excitement. How well written this letter is indeed! How exciting it is! Between the lines, we seem to see many a worker-peasant-soldier student with boundless enthusiasm and high fighting spirits. Their ideal is lofty, their insight is far-reaching and their steps are firm.

At this unforgettable moment on the eve of graduation, what are our worker-peasant soldier students thinking about? They are not like some people of the old school who thought of "studying in order to become an official" or becoming famous and an expert. Their "thought extends from the educational battlefront to the whole country and the whole world, and from the immediate struggle to this century and the next." Their thought is "how to take over the red banner of Marxism-Leninism from the revolutionary forerunners and how to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end." How far-reaching and profound their thought is!

Certainly, all this deserves to be thought over carefully by each of our comrades. The recent appearance in educational circles of those strange talks and absurd arguments that reflect the Right-deviation trend to reverse decisions already made is not any isolated phenomenon but a reflection of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in China. The educational front has always been an important battlefront of the life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Before the great cultural revolution, the bourgeoisie used to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat on the educational front. Therefore, the moment the great cultural revolution began, it first applied its hatchet on the educational circles. This great cultural revolution began to bring fundamental changes to the sphere of education. The bourgeoisie were not reconciled to this, and they invariably tried by every means to make a breach in this battleground and hence to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution. Those strange talks and absurd arguments in educational circles whipped up during the three months of July, August and September that gust of rightist wind to reverse decisions already made for educating people by negative example. All this shows that revisionism is still the main danger at present. "The issue of who will win in the revolution can only be settled over a long historical period. If things are not properly handled, it is possible for a capitalist restoration to take place at any time." We must take class struggle as the key link, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry out the revolution in education properly.

In history, after any major revolution, there inevitably would follow a struggle for affirming or negating this revolution, and such struggle often dragged on for a very long period of time. The implementation of a correct line has likewise also to undergo a violent struggle. The great debate on the revolution in education at present and the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation trend to reverse decisions already made are a struggle for consolidating and developing the gains of the revolution in education as well as a struggle for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This struggle is in essence the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Through distinguishing between right and wrong on vital questions in the two-line struggle by means of debate, we could more consciously and resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University who have gone through stiff tests in the stormy struggle consciously link together their own destiny with the great proletarian cultural revolution and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They are therefore able to understand profoundly the great significance of the great debate on the revolution in education. They keep a foothold at the campus of Tsinghua University and their eyes on the whole country. What they think of is how to keep our great socialist country from changing its color. How lofty a realm of thought this is.

With this point understood we could understand why they are so resolute in requesting that they be sent to the countryside, the border areas, places where life is hardest, or places where they are most needed by the Party and the people. This is why they take practical action to restrict bourgeois rights, make the most thoroughgoing break with traditional concepts and vigorously hit back at the Right-deviation trend to reverse the decisions already made.

The storm of class struggle has tempered a new generation of revolutionary people. As was pointed out by Lenin, each class struggle "will lead to the appearance of thousands of more aroused, more courageous and better trained new fighters." The worker-peasant-soldier fighters of Tsinghua University have been tempered in the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and are such new fighters who have emerged in the present great debate on the revolution in education. These new fighters are all packed up and ready to march. They are prepared to speed to new battle stations, meet new battles head on and march forward to the bright future. This is something that makes people dance with joy.

* * *

Take Practical Action To Hit Back at the Right-Deviation Trend To Reverse the Decisions Already Made

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 31, 1975)

The Jen-min Jih-pao featured a letter to the great leader Chairman Mao written by the entire body of the second group of worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University. This letter greatly inspired and spurred on the revolutionary teachers and students of the Peking Iron and Steel Engineering College, and they promptly organized the study and discussion of it. With infinite excitement, they said, "The comrades-in-arms of Tsinghua have spoken what we have in mind. Without the great proletarian cultural revolution and without Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we worker-peasant-soldier students would not be what we are today. We must carry the revolution in education through to the end."

This year, the 1972 class of worker-peasant-soldier students in the Peking Iron and Steel Engineering College will be graduating. In the past three years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they persisted in placing proletarian politics in command, criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and conscientiously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They practiced open-door schooling, enhanced their ability in the three great revolutionary movements, and learned and tempered their ability to analyze and solve problems.

Over the past three years, 107 of them have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and 76 of them have joined the Communist Youth League. In their graduation practice, they undertook 234 production and scientific research tasks. Most of these tasks have been completed, and some of them are up to advanced national levels. They studied and worked together with the workers, and were praised by the workers as "linked in their hearts with the working people, and truly members of the same family."

However, during the three months of July, August and September, the bourgeoisie whipped up a gust of Rightist wind to reverse decisions already made in an attempt to make a breach on the cultural and educational battle-front and to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and the victory scored by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the educational front. They ignored the excellent situation prevailing in the Peking Iron and Steel Engineering College and nonsensically said, "How could Marshall Steel go forward without technology?" They slandered that the quality of university students had nowadays declined and attacked the proletarian revolution in education. The worker-peasant-soldier students of the Peking Iron and Steel Engineering College repudiated these strange talks and absurd arguments with iron-clad facts.

Before the great cultural revolution, the students trained by the Peking Iron and Steel Engineering College could only talk but could not work. When they were about to graduate, they spent all their time working behind closed doors, and the theses and theories they worked on were divorced from reality and had no practical meaning to production. Today, things are distinctly different. The worker-peasant-soldier students have made their

way out of tall buildings and deep campus to integrate the theoretical knowledge acquired in the classroom with practice. They share the anxiety of the state and the anxiety of the factories and plants together with the workers and contribute their efforts to the cause of socialist construction.

The drill bit is a vital tool for crushing mineral-bearing rocks. Because the drill bits originally used by the Peking Steel Mine had a short life span, operating costs were high and production was affecting. The students of the specialty in ore mining undertook the task of improving the bit on their own initiative. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the mine, they formed a three-in-one combination group with the workers and technicians, went deep into reality to conduct investigations and studies. After tests were repeatedly conducted for more than 50 times, the life-span of the bit was raised to more than 130 meters, and this was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers. The students of the specialty in metallographic heat treatment conducted research and successfully trial-produced a new variety of steel which was very hard, good at standing wear and tear, suitable for multiple-purpose mechanical application, and in conformity with the requirements of socialist construction. Could this be emulated by students of the old universities?

Filled with militant enthusiasm, the worker-peasant-soldier students of the Peking Iron and Steel Engineering College are determined to emulate the worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University in thinking of the whole country and the whole world from the educational front, and this century and the next from the immediate struggle, in taking over the red banner of Marxism-Leninism from the hands of the revolutionary forerunners and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. They are determined, in the manner of the worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University, to take practical action to hit back at the Right-deviation trend to reverse decisions already made and to make a clean break with traditional concepts.

- By Our Own Correspondent(s) and
Our Own Reporter(s)

* * *

Peking University Graduates Pledge to Work
in Rural, Border Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1975)

"the people sent us to university, and we'll work for them after graduation excl." -- this was the consensus of this year's graduating students at a meeting held recently at peking university.

the meeting resounded with the shouting of slogans mingled with applause and singing. among the 60 who came forward to speak were wang hsiang-min, a student of geomechanics, and his mother who had travelled a long way to be at his side. the son spoke of his determination to go to tibet to take part in socialist revolution and construction there. his mother declared: "hsiang-min belongs to the communist party and the people. i give him firm support."

wang hsiang-min had taken part in the comprehensive scientific survey of the chinghai-tibet plateau carried out by the chinese academy of sciences team april this year. he had seen with his own eyes the tremendous changes taking place and the enthusiasm shown by the million emancipated tibetan slaves and serfs for building socialism. for him it had been a profound education. in june this year, he applied to the party organization of his university to work in tibet after graduation to contribute his share to the geologic work on the plateau. at the meeting when he once again expressed his determination, he won hearty support from his teachers and fellow-students.

yao shih-yi, son of a poor peasant in anhwei province, several times appealed to be sent to settle in the border areas after graduation. the party and the government had saved all members of yao's family, afflicted with schistosomiasis, from extinction. three years ago, when he was leaving for the university, the poor and lower-middle peasants of his village presented him with three gifts: a shoulder pole inscribed with the words "shoulder the heavy burden", a pair of straw sandals and two bran cakes of the kind the peasants lived on in the old society. these meaningful tokens were an encouragement to maintain the distinctive characteristics of the working people throughout his life and to work hard for the people after graduation. at the meeting, yao shih-yi pledged to live up to the expectations of the party and the poor and lower-middle peasants and to temper himself to become a successor to the proletarian revolution.

liu chin-ying, a student of the chemical department, expressed her resolve to settle and work in the rural areas where her father had fought during the anti-japanese war and the war for liberation, and to contribute her best to the building up of the new socialist countryside.

"after graduation i'll become one with the peasants and criticize old bourgeois concepts through concrete action," she declared.

all graduates of a physics department class, who had been presented with a red banner by the peking university party committee for "conscientiously studying marxism-leninism and persevering in educational revolution", over their three university years have distinguished themselves in marching in the van of the educational revolution, studying marxism-leninism and criticizing the bourgeoisie. they voiced their determination to become pathbreakers and break with traditional ideas.

the graduating students have written a great number of big-character posters and letters of pledges to express their determination to work in areas where the conditions are hardest.

their revolutionary determination and action are a profound lesson in the ideological and political line for the teachers and students of peking university. they all praise the great proletarian cultural revolution for having transformed the old university and trained such fine students who, instead of seeking an easy, comfortable life, pursuing personal fame and blindly following foreign bourgeois methods, keep in their minds the great goal of communism.

PIG BREEDING

Raise Pigs With Vigor and Extra Vigor

by

Shang Shih-wen (商实文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the national mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has developed to a new important stage. The whole Party is being actively mobilized to tackle agriculture vigorously in an effort to fight for the popularization of Tachai-type counties. "A large increase in production through the overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations, fisheries and other undertakings will allow a greater contribution to the state and the gradual improvement of the livelihood of commune members." This is one of the six criteria for the realization of Tachai-type counties. It imposes new and more exacting demands on the development of pig-raising.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our country has made great headway in pig-raising. The existing number of pigs kept in sties all over the country has increased fourfold compared with the early days of liberation. One-third of the counties in the whole country have reached the target set by the "National Program for Agricultural Development" for the average number of pigs raised per household. In some prefectures and counties, the number of pigs raised amounts to one pig per capita or one pig to every mow. Some counties, communes and brigades have been able to deliver or sell pigs to the state at the average rate of one or several head per peasant household per year. This plays an important role in promoting agricultural production, consolidating the collective economy and improving the livelihood of the people in town and country. Meanwhile, it should also be noted that there is imbalance in the development of pig-raising in various places, and the needs for the development of the national economy still cannot be met. No matter whether the increase of organic fertilizer promote agricultural production or the improvement of the livelihood of the people in town and country is taken into consideration, it is necessary to continue to vigorously develop pig-raising. This requires us to further strengthen leadership, correctly orient the line, firmly implement policies, fully arouse the masses and carry forward the spirit of Tachai, so as to develop pig-raising on a larger scale.

"An economy without animal husbandry is an incomplete national economy." Viewed from the inter-relations of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, animal excreta mean food for farm crops, animal husbandry is the mother of agriculture and forestry, and agriculture and forestry are the sons of animal husbandry. Conversely speaking, agricultural and forest crops provide food for animals, agriculture and forestry are the mothers of animal husbandry, and animal husbandry is the son of agriculture and forestry. The threefold development of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry has always been a case of inter-dependence and mutual promotion, and none of them is dispensable. Therefore, in our work, we should place agriculture, forestry

and animal husbandry on the same footing, and persist in emphasizing both crop cultivation and animal husbandry.

Pig-raising is an important source of manure in our country. Practical experience in many years tells us that more pigs and manure mean more grain, and more grain means that more pigs can be raised. To stand grain and pig production against each other and see only the consumption of grain by pigs without noticing the increase in production is a metaphysical viewpoint. Chairman Mao points out, "A pig is a small organic chemical fertilizer plant." Pig manure can add to the fertility of soil, improve the soil and give impetus to high and stable yield in farm crops. It is far superior to inorganic chemical fertilizer. We cannot neglect farm manure because of the increasing growth of our chemical fertilizer industry. If we just keep an eye on inorganic chemical fertilizer and pay no attention to pig-raising for accumulation of manure, the need of agricultural production cannot be met, and this is also unfavorable to the lowering of costs in agricultural production.

Some places keep pigs without building sties for the accumulation of manure and the organic manure is allowed to get scattered and lost. This is a great pity. We must promote the building of sties for accumulation of manure and make effective use of pig manure.

Practice shows that so long as we make full use of certain grass, tree leaves, sweet potato vines and leaves and various kinds of aquatic feed, and properly paired them with fine feed for raising pigs, the additional grain output attributed to pig manure will leave a fairly large surplus after deducting the part consumed by the pigs themselves. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said, "To grasp grain, we must grasp pigs. Grasping pigs means promoting grain production." This is an experience summed up by the poor and lower-middle peasants from practice, which shows their deep comprehension of the dialectical relations of the mutual promotion of grain and pig production. The development of agriculture must be linked up with the development of animal husbandry. This is an objective law of socialist economic construction, and is also a fundamental guiding thought always stressed by us.

The development of pig-raising is an important means to increase meat output and improve the people's livelihood. In the old society, the broad masses of laboring people were oppressed and exploited and in a semi-starved state. After liberation, under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the people of the whole country have carried forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and developed the national economy, thus fundamentally improving the livelihood of the people. The 800 million people not only are well fed and clothed but also consume a lot more of meat.

However, it should be noted that with the vigorous development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, with the number of new industrial cities ever on the increase, and with the ever rising purchasing power of the people in town and country, there will be a demand for an ever greater quantity of pork and other non-staple foodstuffs. Moreover, the bristles, skins, bones and entrails of pigs are all important materials for light industry and pharmaceutical industry. Therefore, we must energetically

develop pig-raising. Not only the vast rural area should raise pigs with vigor and extra vigor in support of industry, in support of the city and in support of the export. Even the big and medium-sized cities and industrial, mining and forestry areas should set up production bases for non-stable foodstuffs in their suburbs or in the counties around them, energetically develop pig-raising and constantly raise the level of self-sufficiency. As we go in for the proper promotion of pig-raising, we must at the same time seek the overall development of animal husbandry around pig-raising, and bring the breeding of cattle, sheep, donkeys, mules, horses, chickens, ducks, geese, rabbits and other domestic animals to a new level.

To raise pigs with vigor and extra vigor, we must firmly and unswervingly carry out the policy of "energetically developing collective pig-raising and continuously encouraging the commune members to raise pigs." This policy has been gradually developed and shaped up through the accumulation of many years of experience. Only by firmly carrying out the Party's pig-raising policy can we push forward pig-raising with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Due to their inability to correctly understand the Party's pig-raising policy, some places have not been keen on developing collective pig-raising. They do not solve in good time some concrete problems in pig-raising, and do not wage struggle against spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism, but impose restrictions on the raising of pigs by commune members. This is unfavorable to the development of hog production.

The energetic development of collective pig-raising is the key to the large-scale development of the pig-raising and is an important means for strengthening the collective economy and building socialist agriculture. At present, pigs raised collectively in our country are still not large enough, and account for a relatively small proportion in the whole pig-raising enterprise. We must adopt practical and effective measures in a planned and well-led manner to increase the number of pigs raised collectively and improve their quality and increase their relative importance.

In the course of developing collective pig-raising, due to lack of experience, some communes may run into problems of this or that kind and even end in failure. However, so long as we seriously sum up experience, adopt higher techniques, improve management, and strengthen epidemic-prevention, all such problems can be solved.

It should be noted that in developing collective pig-raising, the struggle is acute and the work is tough. Those persons with tendencies toward capitalism and those standing in the way of collective pig-raising, should be criticized and educated by means of proper ideological work. It is necessary to strike resolute blows at the sabotage of class enemy. Among the cadres of communes and brigades, designated persons must be held responsible for the proper promotion of collective pig-raising. In the course of building proper feed bases, we must at the same time properly raise first of all boars and sows, gradually improve the breeds, insure the quality of mating, raise the survival rate of piglets, effectively control the source of pigs, stabilize the price of piglets, criticize tendencies toward capitalism, and give better support to those commune members who keep pigs. Meanwhile, we must raise more plump pigs so as to make a greater contribution to the state. Those communes and brigades which run into difficulties in the matter of funds, materials, etc. in collective pig-raising should be helped by the state. We must constantly

develop collective pig-raising and give full play to the leading role of collective pig-raising in the whole pig-raising industry.

Raising pigs by commune members is permitted by the existing Party policy. It is an important aspect of the pig-raising undertaking and an adjunct to the collective economy. Those commune member households with auxiliary labor power, pig-raising experience and certain equipment should be fully used. Pig-raising by commune members to surrender manure to the collective is of advantage to collective production, and the sale of plump pigs to the state is of advantage to socialist construction. At present, the great potentialities of commune members for pig-raising must be energetically developed and cannot be restricted. The policy of encouraging pig-raising by commune members with incentive methods should not be altered at random. The raising of boars and sows by the commune members should be allowed.

Of course, a portion of well-to-do middle peasants are liable to develop spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism, and this calls for strengthening socialist education and market control. We must use the method of actively developing collective pig-raising to raise the relative weight of collective pig-raising in the whole pig-raising enterprise and can never use the method of inhibiting pig-raising by commune member to raise such relative weight. Nor can pig-raising by commune members and the bona fide domestic side occupations be criticized as tendencies toward capitalism. Otherwise, the enthusiasm of the commune members for raising pigs for the revolution would be thwarted, and this would be detrimental to extending socialist commodity production.

To energetically develop pig-raising, it is necessary to strengthen leadership, consistently carry out Chairman Mao's three important instructions on the study of theory to combat revisionism and prevent revisionism, on stability and unity and on boosting the national economy, adhere to the Party's basic line, put proletarian politics in command of hog production, persist in laying equal emphasis on crop-planting and animal husbandry, and incorporate pig-raising into the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. We must extensively propagate Chairman Mao's series of directives on the development of pig-raising and energetically promote the raising of more and better pigs for the revolution.

In the course of making arrangements for checking the development of pig-raising, we must not only pay attention to the increase in the number of live pigs in stock and raised, but also attach importance to the improvement of the weight-gaining rate, the survival rate and the birth rate and take down-to-earth steps to boost live pig production. To energetically develop pig-raising, we must continuously criticize revisionism and the tendencies toward capitalism, and adhere to the socialist orientation. We must change the world outlook of the cowards and sluggards who think that this is impossible and that impracticable by energetically whipping up revolutionary vigor. We must seriously conduct investigations and studies, lay hold of the backward and stimulate the advanced. We must further strengthen education in worker-peasant alliance and give the broad masses of rural cadres and commune members enlightenment and guidance in correctly handling the threehold relations of the state, the collective and the individual in order to make them consciously sell more good pigs and large pigs to the state.

The commercial departments should organize the sending of more industrial products to the countryside to properly foster exchange of industrial and agricultural products. They should adhere to the principle of taking care of both town and country and see to it that the industrial products needed by both town and country are supplied with priority to the countryside and that the non-staple foodstuffs needed by both town and country are supplied with priority to the cities. We must organize well all lines and trades to support pig-raising work. Under the centralized leadership of the local Party committee, the agricultural and commercial departments must especially work in close coordination and strengthen cooperation, put supporting pig-raising production in an important position, and effectively and properly handle purchase and marketing work so as to give impetus to the large-scale development of pig-raising and fight for the realization of mechanization of agriculture and of "taking grain as the key link to insure all-round development," for making production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries surpass the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production" and for the popularization of Tachai-type counties.

* * *

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHUNG CHIH-PING

Peking Meeting Mourns Comrade Chung Chih-ping

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

comrade chung chih-ping, deputy to the fourth national people's congress and vice-chairman of the science and technology commission for national defence, died of illness in peking on december 20, 1975 at the age of 61.

a memorial meeting for comrade chung chih-ping was held in the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries here this afternoon. it was attended by comrades yeh chien-ying, chen hsi-lien, su chen-hua, wang chen, nieh jung-chen, chiang hua and su yu.

the meeting was presided over by chang ai-ping, chairman of the science and technology commission for national defence. a memorial speech was delivered by tao lu-chia, political commissar of the commission.

tao lu-chia said: "comrade chung chih-ping joined the chinese communist youth league in 1929, the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in 1930 and became a member of the communist party of china in the same year. he had served as director and political commissar of the logistics department of the fourth field army, political commissar of the special arms of the fourth field army, director of the civil aviation bureau of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army.

"comrade chung chih-ping was a fine member of the communist party of china and an outstanding political worker of our army. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee in the past decades, he had assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and resolutely implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line during the protracted revolutionary wars and in the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. he was loyal to the party and the people, courageous in battle, remained staunch politically, firm in class stand and honest in style of work. he persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, actively upheld the great proletarian cultural revolution, warmly supported the socialist new things, served the people diligently, and had dedicated his life to the cause of the chinese people's liberation and china's national defence construction."

attending the memorial meeting were leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms, military academies, peking units and peking garrison, and government departments, as well as friends of the late comrade chung chih-ping.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

220,000 Educated Young People from Three Chinese Provinces Settle in Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1975)

more than 220,000 middle school graduates from city schools in shantung, kiangsu and shensi provinces have settled in the countryside this year. they have pledged to integrate with the poor and lower-middle peasants and consolidate and carry forward with concrete deeds the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the settling of educated young people in the countryside is one of the socialist new things which emerged during the cultural revolution. since chairman mao issued the call in 1968 "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants", middle school graduates from all over china have responded. in the countryside they have worked hard in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments to temper themselves to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

eleven school leavers of the wuhsi no. 12 and no. 36 middle schools, kiangsu province, this year initiated a call to all graduates in the city to go to the countryside to promote the narrowing of the gaps between worker and peasant, between town and country and between mental and manual labour, and to contribute to the building of the socialist new countryside. of the province's 50,000 school graduates this year, 5,000 applied to settle in the countryside in the border areas.

before their departure to settle in yenan, an old revolutionary base area, 15 boys and girls from nanking city vowed at the tomb of revolutionary martyrs that they would carry forward the glorious tradition of the revolutionary predecessors and devote their lives to the revolution in yenan.

the shantung provincial party committee selected well over 5,000 cadres to go to the countryside to study and do physical labour alongside the young people and to aid rural communes and production brigades in settling the educated youth in their new life and work.

leading cadres set an example in urging their children to settle in the countryside. all the 26 children of leading cadres in the shantung provincial public security and food bureaus are hard at work in the countryside. leading cadres of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in chingtao also took the lead in encouraging their sons and daughters to settle in the villages.

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Shanghai Workers' Colleges Forge Ahead

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 27, 1975)

more than 1,200 factory-run workers' colleges have been set up in shanghai in recent years. they have a current enrolment of some 50,000.

the rapid increase of colleges run by factories demonstrate the great vitality of this new thing which has emerged under socialism.

on july 21, 1968 chairman mao issued the directive: "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers. students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." two months later, the shanghai machine tools plant set up china's first "july 21" workers' college. like a single spark that starts a prairie fire, the number of new-type colleges increased to 48 in the first half of last year and to more than 360 in the first half of this year with an even more rapid growth reported in the latter half. workers' colleges have mushroomed throughout the city in the fields of industry, communications, finance, commerce, culture, science and technology.

this is helping expand the contingent of technical personnel in shanghai and strengthens the leading position of the working class in the technological field. great changes have taken place in those factories which were weak technologically, and in big factories, the proportion of worker-technicians has been raised. in addition, these workers' colleges have also trained a number of activists in the study of theory.

the colleges aim at enabling every student to become a labourer with both socialist consciousness and culture, a staunch fighter in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. the colleges vigorously criticize the bourgeois educational line and often sum up experience in management. at the workers' college of the shanghai people's radio factory, for example, workers, teachers and students discuss ways to improve teaching almost every month.

another distinct feature of the new-type colleges is the integration of the teachers and students with the workers, the combination of education with production and theory with practice. many schools are set up inside the plants so that students can closely link their study with practical problems that arise in production.

students of the workers' college run by the shanghai no. 25 bleaching and dyeing mill joined the workers in making technical innovations and took up the task of designing a continuous decalizing machine. the worker-students criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the idea of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they tackled the real and difficult problems while studying science and within two months successfully designed and trial-produced the decalizing machine.

SHANGHAI

Shanghai Port Handles Record Amount of Cargo

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 26, 1975)

the port of shanghai, the biggest in china, has registered an all-time high in the volume of cargo handled this year.

this port has undergone marked changes in the past two years when reconstruction work carried out was on the largest scale of any since liberation in 1949.

since 1973, 16 new or reconstructed deep-water berths for accommodating 10,000-ton class vessels have been added to bring the total to 52. six new docks and oil storage tanks were constructed on the whangpoo, above the city, for anchoring off-shore oil prospecting vessels and other purposes. at the same time, corresponding railway lines, roads, warehouses, depots and other projects were added, and two automatic coal and grain loading and unloading conveyor systems were completed. the navigation course at the estuary of the yangtze was dredged so that 20,000-ton class freighters can make their way in and out of the port with the sea tides.

when all the planned projects are completed and put into operation, the cargo-handling capacity of the port of shanghai will be increased by 40 percent.

lying along the whangpoo river at the estuary of the yangtze in the middle of china's coastline, the port of shanghai is a hub of water and land transport for the exchange of goods between town and country. an important international trading port, it plays host to foreign vessels and seamen from more than 100 countries and regions on the five continents.

before liberation, due to imperialist plunder and the decadent rule of the reactionary kuomintang government, shanghai port facilities were neglected and fell in disrepair, loading and unloading were done entirely by hand and as a result, the port's cargo handling ability was pitiably low.

under the leadership of the party and people's government after liberation, the port was renovated and expanded. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, it began to handle more and more cargo. by 1972, it had had 92 big and small berths. the state appropriation for the recent expansion, started in 1973 and done according to state plan, equals the total allocation for the port reconstruction in the previous 23 years.

the port's number two work zone is in charge of loading and unloading grain. the dockers had for long wanted to install an automatic conveyor system to raise work efficiency and do away with heavy manual work. working under liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution, some people worshipped things foreign and had no faith in the wisdom and strength of the workers. they heeded the advice of foreign experts, who declared that high buildings could not be built on the land because of the high water table. this ruled out the question of an automatic system.

during the cultural revolution, the workers criticized the revisionist line and the slavish comprador philosophy. construction of the automatic system was included in the port expansion plan. with the advanced methods used, the production system was completed in less than six months. this largest grain loading and unloading project includes 18 concrete granaries 33.5 metres high and 11 metres in diameter with a total storage capacity of 54,000 cubic metres. it also has connecting bridges and other buildings. this automatic system is now in trial-operation. suction devices, conveyor belts, electronic scales and other equipment work smoothly and methodically, unloading grain from 10,000-ton vessels.

the port expansion in shanghai has been carried out by the coordinated efforts of a hundred enterprises under the leadership of the municipal party committee. the grain suction device, which weighs 80 tons and stands as high as a five-storey building, was designed and made by ten factories under the heavy machinery manufacturing company and chiaotung university. the electronically-operated scales with a capacity of weighing five tons per minute were trial-produced by two shanghai scale-making factories and tsinghua university. trial-operation shows that it is of an advanced level.

TIBET

Daughters and Sons of Emancipated Tibetan Serfs Go to School

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 27, 1975)

ninety-four percent of the school-age children in shigatse county in tibet autonomous region are attending schools.

up to last october, the county had 186 primary schools with a total enrolment of 10,250 pupils, nearly 7 times the figure in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

prior to the democratic reform in tibet, under the cruel rule of the reactionary tibetan local government, the nobility and the monasteries shigatse county had only two schools, both of which were monopolized by the serfowners.

a number of schools were set up after the democratic reform in 1959, but, under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist educational line, feudalist and bourgeois ideas and culture prevailed.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao issued the instruction that schools in the countryside should be managed by poor and lower-middle peasants. elated at this instruction, the emancipated serfs in shigatse county threw themselves into a campaign of criticism against the revisionist line and set up school-management committees at various levels throughout the county.

in the farming and pastoral areas, most schools are run by production brigades and are conducted on a part-work and part-study basis. school education is closely combined with education in the local class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Barefoot Doctors on "Roof of the World" -- Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 27, 1975)

over 6,700 emancipated serfs have become barefoot doctors, public health workers and midwives, serving the tibetan people on the "roof of the world".

trained during the great proletarian cultural revolution, these medical workers have made big contributions to improving medical and health conditions in tibetan villages and animal husbandry areas.

many hospitals have been set up since liberation in tibetan cities and towns with the help of the state and a growing number of medical workers has been trained by people's communes. every commune now has one to three barefoot doctors and most of the production brigades have public health workers and midwives. diseases are treated at an early stage and preventive measures taken, thanks to tibet's own strenuous efforts and the support given by other parts of china.

many barefoot doctors know well the plight of the labouring people during the serfdom in days past. the labouring people then had no possibility of getting medical treatment and many were burnt to death or driven to the wilderness to die of starvation after they fell ill. the new medical workers have deep feelings for the labouring people and serve them whole-heartedly. these barefoot doctors going on rounds with their medical kit thrown over their shoulders, riding across the grasslands, fording icy streams, climbing snow-capped mountains and braving wind and storm. in pre-liberation days, the reactionary ruling class in tibet spread the obscurantist notion that people died because it was the will of "heaven" and the "buddha". when anyone fell ill, he was told to offer sacrifices to the buddha and pray to heaven. in a campaign to wipe out the influence of the reactionary theory that "everything is decided by heaven", the barefoot doctors spread scientific knowledge and materialism while giving people medical treatment and help them free themselves from the shackles of feudalism and superstition. the barefoot doctor of kela commune, netong county, communist party member tsering budrub wrote wall newspapers and blackboard bulletin articles to spread medical knowledge and criticize the theory that "heaven decides everything". members of this commune no longer pray to buddha when they are ill, but go to the doctor instead.

following chairman mao's teaching: "we must call on the masses to arise in struggle against their own illiteracy, superstitions and unhygienic habits", the barefoot doctors and public health workers here have mobilized and organised the masses to launch health and sanitation movement against pests

and disease in the rural areas. wells, kitchens, outhouses, stock-pens are cleaned regularly and environmental hygiene has improved. unhygienic traditions and habits left over from serfdom are being changed rapidly. with general health improving the population is growing. the population of the tibetan and other minority nationalities in tibet has increased by 300,000 since the democratic reform sixteen years ago.

the barefoot doctors, being also ordinary working people, have not left productive work and preserve the integrity of the labouring people. barefoot doctor tsering phuntsog is also a member of the commune revolutionary committee and a store-room keeper of the brigade. every time he goes on his rounds, he takes his working tools with him. after treating patients he works with other commune members. the peasants and herdsmen said: "by sweating along with us and linking their hearts with ours, they are worthy of being called good doctors nurtured by mao tsetung thought."

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Sinkiang Undertakes Large-scale Farmland Improvement

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 27, 1975)

braving a bitter wind, more than 1.4 million cadres, commune peasants and state farm workers of various nationalities in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region are now building thousands of farmland improvement projects.

compared with last winter, the number of people participating in the work this winter is doubled and the construction of the projects began earlier. local people's communes rationally arranged their manpower and started farmland improvement construction even while they were busy with the autumn harvest.

people in shihhotsu prefecture in the southern part of the dzungaria basin made deep-going investigations, worked out a general plan on farmland construction and completed a number of major projects before the soil was frozen. this laid a good foundation for the fulfilment of the construction plan for this winter and next spring.

the national conference on learning from tachai in agriculture held earlier this year enhanced the enthusiasm of the local people in improving farming conditions.

they did their utmost to speed up the pace of construction. so far, the people in sinkiang have moved 30,000,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work, and levelled 133,000 hectares of farmland. kashgar prefecture has completed half of the 259 water conservancy projects planned for this winter and next spring.

concentrating their efforts on water control and soil improvement, people in many parts of the autonomous region are working to comprehensively transform the mountains, rivers, forests, roads and fields. they are building more and more farmland that give stable, high yields even in times of drought and water-logging.

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China Province Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 26, 1975)

central china's hunan province gathered in a good harvest this year with a 6.5 percent increase in total grain output over 1974. average per-hectare yield for the first time topped the six-ton mark set in the national programme for agricultural development. output of cotton also increased, and forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries showed new progress.

most of the counties and rural outskirts of cities in the province registered output increases, and a number of them surpassed the 7.5-ton-per-hectare mark in grain yield and the 750-kilogramme mark in ginned cotton.

the success was chiefly due to the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the surging mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture.

drawing enthusiasm from their theoretical study, the cadres and peasants of the shaoshan area made greater efforts to carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition, continue to revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and push forward the movement to learn from tachai. they set new records in both total grain output and per-hectare yield this year, following on their success in beating the 7.5-ton-per-hectare target several years running.

the province attached great importance to building farmland improvement projects to provide the crop fields with better protection against natural adversities.

large numbers of electrically operated irrigation and drainage pumping stations have been put up around the tungting lake with state help to reduce the threat of drought and waterlogging. people in central hunan have completed 83 big and medium-sized water-control projects including the shaoshan irrigation network, thus minimizing the threat of drought.

thanks to the numerous farmland improvement projects built during the cultural revolution 60 percent of the province's arable land, or two million hectares, now give stable, high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. these projects, centred on water control and soil improvement, have created favourable conditions for scientific and mechanized farming.

all the counties in the province now have agricultural research institutes, and 87 percent of the communes, 74 percent of the production brigades and 84 percent of the production teams have scientific stations or groups. a total of 2,350,000 commune peasants are involved in scientific experiments.

in recent years, at least two million hectares have been planted to two rice crops a year as against only 730,000 hectares in 1964. the acreage under the three-crop system, two rice and one wheat or rape, is being expanded step by step. more than 150 high-yielding and early-ripening seed strains have been bred in the province, and the mass drive to forecast and control plant pests and diseases has developed steadily.

as soon as the autumn harvest and sowing were over, the peasants plunged into the mammoth winter campaign to build farmland improvement projects. they are at the time intensifying the management of over-wintering crops so as to win a still better harvest next year.

MEDICAL WORKERS

More Medical Workers from Tientsin Go to Countryside

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 25, 1975)

more than 1,000 medical workers from north china's industrial city, tientsin, have recently gone to the countryside to serve the peasants and help develop health work in the rural areas.

in warm response to chairman mao's instruction: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the medical and health department of the city has shifted the emphasis of its work to the countryside. during the cultural revolution a large number of medical workers have been assigned to work in hospitals and clinics in the counties, people's communes and production brigades while mobile medical teams have been touring villages and mountainous areas. the medical workers have left their footprints on the pastures and mountain paths from inner mongolia in the north, ningsia in northwest china to the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in the south. they are contributing to the prevention and treatment of diseases in these areas and are praised by the local people for their whole-hearted service.

inspired by the vigorous nation-wide mass movement to learn from tachai, china's pace-setter in building socialist agriculture, the medical workers discussed the topic "how shall we best carry out our work?"
the municipal public health bureau decided that two thirds of the leading members of its party committee and 50 percent of the cadres should go with medical workers to the countryside to make their own contribution to the movement.

with doctors of chinghai county on the outskirts of the city the medical team from hungchiao district ran classes for training barefoot doctors in new obstetrical methods and procedures to raise their competence and consolidate and develop the cooperative medical service.

the medical workers with local barefoot doctors, while taking part in the winter farmland improvement projects, mobilized the commune members to start a patriotic health campaign to improve the environment. they took early measures for prevention and control of diseases and provided prompt treatment.

near 400 graduates from the municipal public health school, including those selected from among the peasants, are now going to the rural areas. medical schools and research institutes are holding their lectures and carrying on research in the rural areas instead of just in classrooms and laboratories.

research workers from the tientsin institute of pharmacology have helped rural barefoot doctors improve their work in collecting, growing, processing and using medicinal herbs. doctors from nankai hospital, too, have worked with barefoot doctors to increase their ability in preventing and treating diseases through the use of both traditional chinese medicine and western medicine.

POWER OUTPUT

Output of Liuchiahsia Power Station Exceeds All China's Pre-liberation Total

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 25, 1975)

the electricity output generated this year by the liuchiahsia hydro-electric power station, one of the biggest in china, exceeded the annual total in the whole country before liberation.

set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the power station in kansu province on the northwest plateau has annually fulfilled its state quotas in advance since 1970. this year's target was met 20 days ahead of schedule.

the station's five big power generating sets were all made in china, each being of bigger capacity and more advanced than the previous one.

of the total work force in the power station, 73 percent are young. the party committee has paid much attention to their development, seen to their education in class struggle and given them technical training.

three-in-one groups of workers, cadres and technicians operate at all levels in the station where since 1970 they have made 620 technical innovations, including directional bearings for huge water turbines and silicon-controlled exciter sets.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

WORLD SITUATION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Factors for Both Revolution and War Are Increasing

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1975)

1975 is another year in which there is great disorder under heaven and the world situation is excellent. the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening. the factors for both revolution and war are clearly increasing.

these are the opening remarks of an article by jen ku-ping entitled "factors for both revolution and war are increasing". the article, a review of the international situation in 1975, appeared in the "people's daily" here yesterday.

during the outgoing year, the article recalls, "there has been a vigorous upsurge in the people's revolution and national liberation struggles. strikes have taken place one after another. the contention and contradiction between the two superpowers have become more intense. political uncertainties prevailed in many countries. the entire capitalist world is floundering in serious political and economic crises. beset with difficulties at home and abroad, soviet social-imperialism is faring worse than ever.

"during the year, marxist-leninist parties and organizations in various countries have grown in strength in the fight against modern revisionism and the third world countries and peoples have made new advances in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. on the other hand, the two superpowers have stepped up their rivalry for world domination under the smokescreen of 'detente' and quickened their paces towards a new world war."

the article goes on to say, "the practice of struggle by the people of the world in the past year has provided added proof that the concept about the actual existence of three worlds fully conforms to the realities and the scientific analysis of classes. the third world countries and peoples, who have strengthened unity against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and superpower hegemonism, have become a force to be reckoned with, a force which is playing an increasingly important role in determining the fate of the world."

during the year, the three indochinese peoples have won great victories in their national liberation wars; many more countries in asia, africa and latin america have gained independence; the asian countries and peoples have

become awakened to the necessity of never "letting the tiger in through the back door while repulsing the wolf through the front gate"; and the african countries and peoples have withstood the intimidation and blackmail by the soviet social-imperialists. all this, the article points out, has added "a brilliant chapter in the annals of the third world's struggle."

the article notes that a large number of poor and small countries in asia, africa and latin america have taken more actions in their effort to break the imperialist, and particularly superpower monopoly and establish a new international economic order, and that the entire third world echoes with the common roar -- defend state sovereignty, develop national economy and oppose economic hegemony.

"however, the superpowers will not take their defeat lying down," warns the article. "they are resorting to all possible intrigues and putting up a last-ditch struggle. the soviet social-imperialists, in particular, are doing all they can to undermine the just struggle of the third world countries and peoples. they are trying hard to drive a wedge between the arab countries and disrupt the palestinian people's struggle for liberation. they have stopped at nothing to cause dissension and splits in africa." the third world countries and peoples are sharpening their vigilance and closing their ranks in a persistent struggle. during the year, the third world as the main force in combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism has given full play to its might of united struggle within and outside the united nations and in other world affairs.

1975 has seen an intensified scramble between the two superpowers for hegemony and the dark clouds of a new world war are hanging more heavily over the peoples.

the arms race between the soviet union and the united states is proceeding at a feverish pace never seen before. although they have concluded three accords on nuclear disarmament or on limitation of strategic arms, the signing of each accord was followed by an even bigger increase of nuclear weapons on either side both in number and quality. the soviet nuclear arsenal, in particular, has swollen most rapidly and its nuclear arms, which previously lagged far behind, have nearly equalled those of the united states. even if more agreements are reached, the arms race will continue and there will never be any balance. it should also be noted that conventional weapons also include strategic arms. the superpowers are preparing for both nuclear war and a war to be fought with conventional weapons. in conventional weapons, the soviet union has overtaken the united states and gained the upper hand. "the superpowers have possessed far more weapons than necessary and are still doing their utmost to manufacture more. with stockpiles of such things which cannot be used as food or clothing, they will one day become trigger-happy," says the article.

it continues that the contention between the soviet union and the united states extends to all parts of the world, with europe as the focus of their scramble. in the past year, they were locked in a fierce tussle in southern europe. their rivalry became more intense in the middle east -- a flank of europe, the indian ocean, the gulf area and even in the south atlantic. "the two superpowers might reach some agreements, but these are not reliable, because they are transient and deceitful. behind these agreements, they are engaged mainly in contention. in an attempt to control europe step by step, the soviet revisionists are bound to adopt the tactics of sowing dissension, causing disintegration and carrying out subversion, infiltration and even military occupation. failing that, war is the last resort."

the article continues that the soviet revisionists have deployed three-fourths of their military forces and their best modern offensive weapons in europe. militarily they try to encircle western europe from the southern and northern flanks while deploying heavy troops in central europe. baring their fangs, the soviet revisionists glare at western europe fiercely. with the two hegemonic powers at daggers drawn on the western front, there is no "detente" or "atmosphere of peaceful development" to speak of.

"modern war is born of imperialism." in the world today, only the soviet union and the united states are in a position to launch a world war. they are the source of a new world war. the declining u.s. imperialists are trying hard to maintain their vested interests while the soviet revisionists are out to catch up from behind. carrying out expansion abroad rabidly, the latter are seeking world hegemony. they are wildly ambitious and more adventurous. when they made a step forward, the americans would be pressed a step backward. since the beginning of this year, the soviets have been openly boasting about the so-called "offensive strategy", launching more threatening offensives politically and militarily. facts have shown clearly that the danger of war comes mainly from that up-and-coming social-imperialism which carries out armament expansion at top speed and has inherited the barbaric tradition of the old tsars, the article adds.

in face of the increasingly serious military threat from the soviet revisionists, it says, more and more west european countries want to be strong in union and develop their independent defence forces. many enlightened people and the press in the west have seen ever more clearly the soviet revisionists' intention to sow dissension among the west european countries under the smokescreen of "detente" and proceed to annex the whole of europe. they have noticed that it will be very dangerous to cherish illusions about "detente" and seek momentary ease by making compromises with the aggressor force of soviet social-imperialism. they pointed to the historical lessons of munich over thirty years ago. these, the article warns, should never be forgotten by the european countries and peoples.

the article points out that the two superpowers are frenziedly expanding armaments, pushing hegemony and pursuing the policies of aggression and expansion all over the world. they look arrogant but are weak in essence. they are in dire straits at home and abroad and riddled with crises.

in the past year, it notes, the united states failed to get out of the gravest economic crisis since world war two. in the u.s. there was a slight upturn in production in the past few months, but it is still beset with difficulties. under the impact of the economic crisis, unemployment is rising, class contradictions at home are sharpening, the strife within the ruling clique is going on and the society is in greater turmoil.

soviet social-imperialism is, likewise, in the grip of serious political and economic crisis, the article says. to seek hegemony and aggrandizement, the brezhnev clique resorts to the militarisation of national economy, diverting a large proportion of the country's human, material and financial resources to arms expansion and war preparations. this has brought about lopsided development of the war industry and thrown the national economy into chaos. the 9th five-year plan proves to be a flop, with severe scarcity of light industrial products and serious crop failures. thus, the soviet union has been compelled to purchase tens of millions of tons of grain from the world market; it also has to borrow heavily from the west and beg for western technology and capital to strengthen its military machine. the soviet revisionists are heavily in debt at home and abroad, their national and class contradictions are sharpening and the strife within the ruling clique is developing. for all their wild ambitions, they have inadequate strength and this has fully laid bare the feeble nature of soviet social-imperialism. setting themselves against the people of the world, the hegemonists will inevitably stir up ever stronger opposition and find themselves landed in the encirclement by the world people.

the article continues, "the offensive launched by the aggressor contains the seed of its defeat -- this is the law of history. wilhelm the second ended in ignominious defeat after provoking the first world war. hitler met his doom after unleashing attacks on many european countries and the japanese militarists ended in debacle after attacking china and starting the pacific war. after the second world war, u.s. imperialism sent troops to attack the people in korea and indochina and met the same fate. soviet social-imperialism cannot escape sure defeat in its attempt to launch aggressions and attacks in order to push its hegemonism and expansion."

the article says, "a violent storm is gathering over the horizon and nothing can stop it. this is something independent of man's will. historial experience teaches us that to be prepared can avoid trouble and without preparations one will suffer. one should have a clear understanding

of the aggressive nature of the superpowers, discard illusions about peace, expose the cause and danger of war, fully mobilize the people to get prepared mentally and materially for war of resistance against aggression. only then can one cope with all eventualities, stand on firm ground and lead the struggle to final victory.

"chairman mao says, 'the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.' it is the millions upon millions of the world's people that decide the future of the world, not one or two superpowers. we are full of hope and confidence in the future. we place our hopes on the people of the world. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the people will emerge victorious in the war and win the future."

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Great Change in International Economic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1975)

a great change is taking place in international economic relations. as the revolutionary force propelling world history forward, the third world countries, having won a series of victories in their anti-hegemonic struggle in the economic sphere, have brought the struggle to a stage of greater intensity, that of destroying the old international economic order and establishing a new economic relationship.

the movement of destroying the old and establishing the new is by no means accidental. it is the inevitable result of the deepening struggle against hegemonism.

the old international economic order, long regarded as sacrosanct, has always been an instrument for overseas economic plunder and expansion in the hands of the imperialists, the superpowers in particular, and an obstacle to the developing countries in their effort to safeguard national independence and develop their national economies. relying on their dominant position in the world economy, the imperialists, the superpowers in particular, manipulate the world market and carry out brutal exploitation through the exchange of unequal values; they control the financial and monetary system, shift the effect of monetary crisis onto others and reap superprofits; they monopolize international financial and monetary organizations and push

power politics and economic hegemonism. the developing countries are deeply aware that genuine economic independence is out of the question unless the inequitable old economic order is smashed and a new one created on the basis of equality. they also realize the inadequacy of confining their struggle to seeking equitable prices for their raw materials. hence their resolve in the past year to push their struggle to the new stage of completely transforming the old international economic order.

the process began with the arab oil-producing countries' seizing back the right of fixing oil prices, and then, the developing countries' fight for equitable prices for their raw materials. upholding the spirit of the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order and programme of action of the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly, they launched a struggle for a comprehensive economic reform, combining the struggle to safeguard raw materials with that of transforming the old economic order.

on the proposal of the developing countries, the 7th special session of the u.n. general assembly was held last september to discuss international trade, international monetary reform, providing of capital for developing countries, science and technology, industrialization, food and agriculture, and restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the united nations system. the meeting provided a clearer orientation for the struggle to destroy the old international economic order and to create a new one.

at the meeting, the developing countries proposed an "integrated programme for commodities" aimed at obtaining equitable prices for raw materials in order to gradually break the monopoly of international trade by international monopoly capital and to redress the unfavourable trade position of the developing countries. they also proposed indexation of prices, demanding adjustment, by means of indexation, between the prices of raw materials and those of manufactured goods so that the export prices of raw materials may be stabilized, the impact of inflation and economic crisis on the trade of the developing countries lessened and the latter's export incomes ensured.

the developing countries have quickened the process of nationalization in order to exercise full sovereign rights over their natural resources. over 30 countries in asia, africa and latin america have nationalized foreign enterprises after abolishing the right of foreign concessions and permanent exploitation, strengthened the supervision and restrictions on foreign capital, imposed higher taxes, raised the prices of raw materials, or bought out foreign shares. to shake off foreign control and interference, many of these countries have set up their own oil companies for the prospecting, extraction, processing and distribution of oil.

the vigorious fight put up by the third world countries for transforming the old international financial and monetary system also indicates the deepening of their struggle for a new world economic order. the post-war capitalist monetary system with the dollar as its main prop and the international financial organizations under u.s. control are an embodiment of inequality in the international financial field and a scourge to the developing countries. this year, these countries have strongly condemned the old international financial system and proposed the establishment of a new one which would be conducive to economic development. oil-producing countries in the middle east including iran, saudi arabia, kuwait and qatar announced an end to the link between their currencies and the dollar, the cessation of fixing prices by the dollar, and the use of their own currencies in international clearance and in granting loans. a number of countries and organizations adopted "special drawing rights" as a means of foreign exchange reserve and inter-governmental clearance, thus rectifying the old unfavourable practice of tying their currencies to the dollar.

the swift development and vigorous activities of the organizations of raw material producing or exporting countries and the collective role they play point to the strengthening of unity in struggle and mutual help among the developing countries. economic cooperation and integration have developed rapidly in africa. a maghreb market is taking shape in north africa, regional economic organizations have been set up in east and central africa, and a 15-member west african economic community has been formed. 25 latin american countries not long ago signed the "panama agreement" on the establishment of the "latin american economic community", which is another important step in their struggle for forming a common market, safeguarding economic rights and developing regional economic cooperation. under the agreement, wide-ranging activities will be taken by these countries to safeguard their economic independence and further their economies, especially to organize multinational companies to step up joint resistance to hegemonism. joint shipping and aluminium companies have been set up and fertilizer, agricultural machinery, iron and steel, metallurgical and ship engine companies are being planned. there is also a trend of developing regional economic cooperation among the southeast asian countries. the foreign ministers of the five asean countries decided last may to set up an organization for the coordination of their trade with emphasis on the promotion of a preferential trade system among themselves. asean delegates met again last july to discuss multiple economic cooperation including relaxation of trade terms.

under the impact of such powerful struggles, a number of second world countries are readjusting and developing their economic and trade relations with third world countries and strengthening their "dialogue" and contacts with them. in february this year, the european economic community signed the "lome agreement" with 46 developing countries in africa and the caribbean and pacific regions. two arab-

european "dialogue" conferences at the level of experts were held in june and july this year to further discuss economic and technical cooperation between arab and european countries. at the same time, the e.e.c. also made contacts with some latin american and southeast asian countries to seek improvement in bilateral and multilateral economic relations. all this helps to redress the long existing unequal economic relations between the second world and the third world, and is conducive, to some extent, to winning over second world countries in the common struggle against hegemonism and to creating a favourable condition for the destruction of the old international economic order and the establishment of a new one.

facts in the past year continue to show that the superpowers are the obstinate defenders of the old order and the main obstacles to the establishment of a new order. one superpower, the united states, openly asserted that "the present international economic system has served the world well" and should be strengthened and developed. the other, the soviet union, is by far the most dangerous enemy to the destroy-the-old-and-establish-the-new movement. in the past year, the soviet social-imperialists persistently opposed the classification of rich and poor countries. they advocated "ownership of resources by mankind" and other fallacies justifying imperialist exploitation, and smeared the economic cooperation among developing countries as "economism" and "representing bloc interests". particularly noteworthy is that while hypocritically supporting transformation of the old order, they took the opportunity to peddle such stuff as "international division of labour" and "economic integration" in a vile attempt to bring the international economic order into their social-imperialist orbit and take over the dominant economic position of the other superpower. but their sinister schemes were seen through by the awakening developing countries, and were mercilessly exposed and denounced.

in their successive offensives against the old order, the vast developing countries have always taken the initiative in their own hands. they exposed the rotten nature of the old order, made clear the necessity of establishing a new one and refuted the superpower prepositions which defend the old order against a new one. in this way, they have pushed forward the struggle and won one victory after another.

the old order is bound to be destroyed while a new one will certainly rise and flourish. this is an irresistible historical current. the struggle to destroy the old order and establish a new one is developing in depth, fiercely pounding at the old order. the superpowers have landed themselves in isolation and their dominant economic position has become very shaky. naturally, there will be a prolonged struggle, fierce and tortuous, before the old international economic order dies out. but the triumphant developing countries will certainly follow up their victories and carry this great struggle of historical significance through to the end.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Cultural and Propaganda Delegation of Albanian Ministry of People's Defense Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1975)

the cultural and propaganda delegation of the albanian ministry of people's defence wound up its visit to china and left peking for home today.

the delegation is led by miti nito, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the party committee of a people's army unit, with adem sallaku, director of the culture and propaganda department of the ministry of people's defence, as its deputy leader.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned under the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army and the headquarters of the p.l.a. general staff, including chen ya-ting, li wei, chang ping-yu and chang ming-fa.

abdullah dautaj, military attache of the albanian embassy here, was present.

while in china, the delegation visited army units, industrial, agricultural, cultural and educational establishments in peking, nanking, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan, kweilin and kwangchow, and exchanged experience in cultural and propaganda work in the army with leading members of army departments concerned. the albanian comrades-in-arms attended a performance of songs and dances on december 24 in the company of peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff.

Albanian Military Delegation Visits Takang Oilfield in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 27, 1975)

the albanian military delegation led by veli llakaj, vice-minister of people's defence and chief of general staff of the people's army, visited takang oilfield in tientsin today.

accompanied by yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, on the visit, the albanian comrades were accorded a warm welcome by the oil workers.

Reproduced from best available copy.

the oilfield was festively bedecked for the occasion today in an atmosphere of fraternal and revolutionary friendship and unity of the people of china and albania. as the delegation arrived at the oilfield, jubilant petroleum workers beat drums and gongs, extending a warm welcome to their comrades-in-arms from albania by the adriatic sea.

a leading member of the oilfield revolutionary committee told the visitors that the workers had fulfilled the 1975 state production task ahead of time. by relying on their own strength, the workers had transformed an alkaline wasteland into a petroleum and natural gas base of considerable scale in the past eleven years in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the leading member said.

the delegation visited a well drilling worksite, an oil well, a booster station and a refinery.

delegation leader veli llakaj said: "members of our delegation are very glad to witness how the heroic chinese oil workers have won brilliant victories in oil prospecting and exploitation in line with chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." he extended warm congratulation and cordial greetings to the takang oil workers on behalf of the albanian oil workers and wished the takang workers still greater victories.

accompanying the delegation on the visit were wang yi, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, wang yuan-ho, political commissar of the p.l.a. tientsin garrison, chang fu-heng, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and wu chih-yuan, deputy commander of the p.l.a. tientsin garrison.

arriving here from peking yesterday, the delegation visited the tientsin knitwear mill, the tientsin no. 1 carpet weaving mill and the tientsin watch factory and was honoured at a banquet given by the p.l.a. tientsin garrison and attended a performance of songs and dances by local artistes.

CHINA AND BENIN

Diplomatic Envoys to Benin Condole on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1975)

diplomatic

envoys of various countries to the people's republic of benin called at the chinese embassy in cotonou on december 22 to express their condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng, according to a report from that city.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Reg Birch Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

reg

birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), sent a message on december 22 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the passing away of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) sends its deepest fraternal condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china on the sad death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the party central committee and of the standing committee of the national people's congress. we grieve for a great communist, a great fighter for the liberation of the working class and a great friend of our party. through our efforts in struggle to destroy monopoly capitalism in britain, we hope to follow the fine example of dear comrade kang sheng.

British Friend Joshua Horn Passes Away in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

british friend comrade joshua horn died of illness on december 17, 1975 in peking at the age of 61, after he failed to respond to long medical treatment.

visiting china at the invitation of the chinese medical association, he fell ill and was hospitalized last year.

comrade joshua horn was member of the british communist party (marxist-leninist). he worked in new china for a long time, serving china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. he loved new china and was a good friend of the chinese people.

a memorial meeting for comrade joshua horn was held on december 25 at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

wreaths were presented by liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and departments concerned as well as chinese and foreign friends of the late comrade joshua horn.

among the more than 100 people attending the meeting were chinese vice-minister of public health chang chih-chiang, the chinese medical association's vice-president chu chang-keng and deputy secretary-general tu pao-chung, leading members of the foreign affairs group of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the peking chishuitan hospital, representatives of the people of these organizations, friends and family of the late comrade joshua horn.

comrades at the meeting expressed sincere sympathy to comrade joshua horn's family.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Leaders Receive Chinese Minister

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 26, 1975)

burma's prime minister u sein win and deputy prime minister u lwin; received respectively visiting chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang here this afternoon.

present at the prime minister's meeting was minister of trade u san win.

present on both occasions was also chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Concludes Burma Visit

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 27, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang left here for home this morning after concluding his five-day friendly visit to burma.

seeing him off at the airport were burmese minister of trade u san win, deputy ministers of trade u thein nyunt and u aung boon and others.

minister li chiang gave a farewell dinner party yesterday evening. among the guests attending the party were minister u san win, minister of first ministry of industry u la aye, minister of culture u aye maung, deputy foreign minister u win, and deputy minister of defence and concurrently deputy chief of staff of the army brigadier kyaw htin. the party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. from december 24 to 26, li chiang, accompanied by u san win and u thein nyunt, had some sight-seeings here and in taunggyi city. he was warmly received wherever he went.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in peking by special plane this evening after friendly visits to a number of asian, african and european countries.

arriving by the same plane were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, who accompanied them on the visits.

they were welcomed at the airport by chinese vice-premiers teng hsiao-ping and li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned cho lin, lin chia-mei, shen ping and chu chuan-hsien.

present were ngo pin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cambodian embassy here, and cambodian friends in peking as well as diplomatic envoys of iraq, pakistan, syria, the yemen arab republic, somalia, the sudan, tanzania, uganda, albania, romania and yugoslavia to china and their wives and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leader Leaves Berlin for Home

(NCNA-English Berlin, Dec. 24, 1975)

chen chieh, leader of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home today after signing the 1976 goods exchange and payments agreement with the democratic republic of germany.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Minister of Health Gives Banquet in Honor of Ethiopian Provisional Military Government Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1975)

chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome a health delegation of the provisional military government of ethiopia led by jemal abdul kadir, minister of public health.

among the guests were mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy here, and his wife.

present were chien hsin-chung, chinese vice-minister of public health, and others.

liu hsiang-ping and jemal abdul kadir proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant consolidation and development of friendship between the people of china and ethiopia and the friendly relations and cooperation between the health workers of the two countries.

the ethiopian delegation arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

the marxist-leninist groups of finland sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on december 22, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we have learnt with deep grief of the death of comrade kang sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

he was one of the leading fighters of the glorious chinese communist party and the chinese revolution. his death is a tremendous loss to the chinese people and the people of the whole world. on behalf of the finnish communists, we express our condolences to the chinese communist party and the chinese people.

CHINA AND ITALY

Red Star Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Front of Italy Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

the central committee of the red star marxist-leninist revolutionary front of italy sent a message on december 18 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

the central committee of the red star marxist-leninist revolutionary front of italy extends its profound condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china on the passing away of comrade kang sheng, a great proletarian fighter and leader, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

in the name of the marxist-leninists, revolutionary proletarians and labouring people of italy, we assure you, dear comrades, that the great teachings left us by the life and struggle of comrade kang sheng, and the example set by him as a fighter closely linked up with the cause of the chinese working class and people and of proletarian internationalism, will certainly become our common treasure in the hard struggle before us, that is, the struggle against the bourgeoisie in italy, against the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states, against the danger of a new world war which imperialism and social-imperialism are going to provoke and for the victory of socialist revolution in italy.

proletarian internationalism has linked us with the glorious chinese communist party and all the revolutionary people in the world. we are with you at this moment of sorrow and mourning.

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Italian Bolshevik Communists Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

the central leading organ of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

it says, "the death of comrade kang sheng is not only a great loss to the chinese communist party and the chinese people, but also a great loss to all communists of italy and the whole world."

it continues, "comrade kang sheng had stood in the forefront of the fierce struggle against the enemies at home and abroad. theoretically, politically, militarily and in practice, he had made precious contributions to the liberation of the chinese people from imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism, and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"comrade kang sheng had, in particular, given an excellent account of himself and stood alongside of chairman mao during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and in the principled struggles against soviet social-imperialism and modern revisionism", it says.

it notes that the italian marxist-leninists "will turn grief into strength and carry on the struggle against the common enemies through to the end by adhering to comrade kang sheng's teachings and following his example, and advance along the glorious revolutionary road traversed by comrade kang sheng in his lifetime."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Young Activists' Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1975)

the young activists' delegation of the japanese socialist party led by taro yamaguchi, with saburo oshida as its secretary-general wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, harbin, taching, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan and nanking.

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Japanese Theatrical Artists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with a japanese theatrical artistes' delegation led by koreya senda.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and literary and art workers in the chinese capital, including yang chi, chen chi-tung, sun ping-hua, shen shen, hung hsueh-fei, shan ta-chi and han ping-pei.

CHINA AND KOREA

Visiting Group of Korean Donghae Sea Transport Corporation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1975)

the visiting group of the korean donghae sea transport corporation led by sok chul dong, deputy director of the korean donghae sea transport corporation, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train yesterday.

the visiting group arrived in peking on december 9 for a visit at the invitation of the china ocean shipping agency head office.

peng teh-ching, vice-minister of communications, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the korean comrades in peking.

Chinese-Korean Public Health Cooperation Plan Signed

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 27, 1975)

the 1976-1977 public health cooperation plan between the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here today.

the document was signed by huang shu-tse, deputy minister of public health of china, and paek chun hyop, deputy minister of public health of korea, on behalf of their respective ministries.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chairman of North Kalimantan Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

wen ming chuan, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of north kalimantan sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on december 18, expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

with deep grief, we learned of the passing away of comrade kang sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary and a glorious fighter against revisionism. we extend our profound condolences and heartfelt sympathy to the communist party of china, the fraternal chinese people and the family of the late comrade kang sheng.

comrade kang sheng was one of the outstanding leaders of the chinese communist party and the state. he spent all his life in struggle, persevered in making revolution, adhered to the principles of marxism-leninism in the struggle of the new democratic revolution, in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution, resolutely implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fought unswervingly against all "left" and right opportunists.

comrade kang sheng was a glorious anti-revisionist fighter of the international proletariat. holding high the great revolutionary red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the international communist movement, he stood firmly and feared no brutal force, adhered to the revolutionary principles of the proletariat and fought bravely against revisionist renegades.

under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, comrade kang sheng made immortal contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution. his death is not only a loss for the communist party and people of china but also a tremendous loss for the international communist movement.

we the north kalimantan communists and revolutionary people must learn from him the proletarian spirit of making thoroughgoing revolution and daring to fight and his noble quality. we must learn from him seriously and made a good job of our revolutionary cause. in the current revolutionary situation in north kalimantan, we should accomplish two tasks. that is: 1. holding high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, learn to combine marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought

with the concrete practice of our own revolution and resolutely oppose any revisionist trend and adverse current within the party; 2. build the party leadership into a core of leadership which is firmly revolutionary, united, and capable to lead the whole party, the whole army and the whole people to carry out a great political struggle. the key to accomplish the two major tasks is to do away seriously and in all aspects with the right opportunist capitulationist line in the whole party and the whole army. we will continue to follow the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force. following comrade kang sheng's example, we will carry the revolution through to the end for the victory of the new democratic revolution and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

eternal glory to comrade kang sheng, great proletarian revolutionary and glorious fighter against revisionism excl.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Liaoning Song and Dance Troupe Leaves Rawalpindi for Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 26, 1975)

the chinese liaoning song and dance troupe left here today after winding up its three-week friendly performance tour of pakistan.

the chinese artists arrived in pakistan on december 7. they gave performance in karachi, lahore, peshawar and rawalpindi and were warmly received by the spectators.

last night the pakistan ministry of education gave a dinner in honour of the chinese artists. at the dinner the prime minister's special assistant for information yusuf buch said that the pakistan people fully appreciated the chinese art performance. every phrase of the song and each movement of the dance carried the message of the life of the people in revolutionary movement under the great leadership of chairman mao tsetung. the warm response to the chinese visitors demonstrated the deep-rooted friendship between the people of the two countries.

head of the troupe pi wen-ting expressed thanks to the government and people of pakistan for their warm reception and well-thought-out arrangement for the troupe. he said that the chinese artists would return home with the good memory of the pakistan people's friendly sentiments for the chinese people. he expressed the confidence that the friendship between the two countries would grow day by day.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Chinese Public Security Organs Release Soviet Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter Crew Who Entered Chinese Territory

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

on december 27, chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan informed soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov of the following: on march 14, 1974, a soviet mi-4 armed reconnaissance helicopter entered the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, china, to a depth of over 70 kilometres and flew more than 400 kilometres over china's territory. at that time the chinese public security organs held the crew members and the helicopter for investigation; this was necessary. now things are clear after investigation by the chinese public security organs, and they consider credible the soviet crew members' statement about the unintentional flight into china, and have decided to release the three crew members, captain a.s. kurbatov, lieutenant a.f. uskov and junior lieutenant v.g. buchelnikov and to return to the soviet side the helicopter with all the equipment and documents aboard.

on the same day, representative of the foreign ministry yu hung-liang, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs, gave a dinner to captain kurbatov and the other two crew members before their departure for home.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Communist Party Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

gunnar bylin and roland pettersson, chairman and acting-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of sweden sent a message on december 22 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing their deepest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we have received the mournful tidings that comrade kang sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the politbureau of the central committee, member of the standing committee of the politbureau, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the

standing committee of the national people's congress, died on the 16th of december after a long illness.

on account of comrade kang sheng's death, the communist party of sweden brings its deepest condolences to the communist party of china and to the whole chinese people.

comrade kang sheng was a great marxist-leninist, who devoted his life to the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. comrade kang sheng was a true proletarian internationalist and his death will be mourned by marxist-leninists in the whole world.

let us express, in the name of the swedish marxist-leninist movement, the sorrow we feel in this moment, when receiving the message about comrade kang sheng's death.

in order to honour comrade kang sheng, we will intensify our struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Thai Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Uthai Thongphakdi

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met uthai thongphakdi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of thailand in the people's republic of china.

uthai thongphakdi arrived here on december 25.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

January 9, 1976 No. 6011

****
* NATIONAL *
****

ACUPUNCTURAL ANESTHESIA

A Tentative Discussion on Movement of Opposites in Acupunctural Anesthesia*

by

Wang Chi-sheng (王极盛)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 29, 1975)

Acupunctural anesthesia is a brilliant example in the integration of traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine as well as a new leap in the history of development of anesthesia. Through the use of drug to retard temporarily and to varying degrees neural conduction, medicinal anesthesia puts the human body in a negative and passive state for surgery. The application of acupunctural anesthesia at acupunctural spots for surgery in China is unique and original and is based on the materialist dialectical principle that "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change." Through acupunctural anesthesia, the positive factors to resist the sense of pain caused by surgical wounds within the human body are aroused to the full extent, and the subjective initiative of the patient to wage struggle against diseases is brought into full play, thus enabling the human body to be in a positive state affording initiative for surgery. The minute stimulation of acupuncture thus overcomes the enormous stimulation caused by surgical wounds. This stands for the victory of dialectics.

Chairman Mao points out "there is nothing that does not contain contradiction." The human body itself is a unified whole of opposites in contradiction. All kinds of physiological activities within the human body are composed of the process of the unity of two opposites. For example, the constriction and relaxation of muscle, bleeding and stopping of bleeding, infection and resistance to infection, pain and resistance to pain, etc. The various physiological functions of the human body at all times stand for the movement of opposites that condition and struggle against each other. When

* For translations of other articles on acupunctural anesthesia, readers are referred to CB No. 940 published on September 22, 1971. - SPRCP Ed.

acupunctural anesthesia is applied for surgery, man's body goes through a series of changes that give rise to the complicated movement of opposites. Acupuncture can produce in the human body a physiological role useful to the resistance against diseases, including resistance to pain, regulation of different kinds of physiological functions, tranquillity, resistance to infection, etc. Surgical wounds can give rise to the human body some negative functions, including pain, chaotic physiological functions, tension, proneness to infection, etc. Therefore, the basic contradiction of acupunctural anesthesia lies in the movement of opposites between the physiological functions useful to the resistance against diseases aroused by acupunctural anesthesia within the human body with its consciousness in a fully sober state and the pathological factors aroused by the surgical wounds that are harmful to the human body and make the patient sick. This movement of opposites runs through the whole process of surgery carried out with the aid of acupunctural anesthesia. There is no exception to this with any person, with any form of acupunctural anesthesia (body acupuncture, ear acupuncture, face acupuncture and nose acupuncture) and with any kind of surgery (for the head and neck, the chest, the abdomen, the four limbs, etc.)

In the movement of opposites in surgery with acupunctural anesthesia, the three pairs of concrete opposites mainly include the cause of pain and resistance to pain, the harmony and disharmony of physiological functions, tranquillity and tension.

(1) The opposites of resistance to pain and cause of pain, or the opposites of the force that resists pain at the time of applying acupunctural anesthesia and the force that causes pain at the time of surgery.

Pain signals that the body is hurt, and it leads to a series of defensive and protective responses from the body. However, too severe a pain will lead to the physiological disorder of the body and even to shock. Therefore, surgical operations must think of ways to eliminate the severe pain caused by surgical wounds.

Since the human body has the sense of pain, it is bound to have the opposite function to resist pain. When surgery is carried out with acupunctural anesthesia, the external stimulation from the acupunctural spots and the surgical wounds leads to a violent struggle of functions within the human body. The clinical experience of acupunctural anesthesia shows that when needles are inserted into spots, the patient would have a kind of sore, tense, numb and heavy feelings. Feelings of this kind are called acupunctural feelings and have analgesic effects. The analgesic effect of acupuncture lies in its stimulating the function to resist pain within the body. Acupuncture is obviously nothing more than an external cause, for the internal cause is the struggle between resistance to pain and the sense of pain within the human body. When needles are not inserted, although the function to resist pain plays a given role to repress the sense of pain, it cannot resist the severe pain caused by surgical wounds. When acupunctural anesthesia is applied, the principal role of acupuncture is to stimulate the function of the whole body to resist pain and raise the function of the human body to resist pain to a new level, so as to prevent, resist and interfere with the sense of pain caused by surgical wounds.

"The nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position." The transformation of pain to lack of pain is determined by the positions of resistance to pain and the cause of pain in the mutual struggle. When the function to resist pain in the human body is stimulated by acupuncture and forms the principal aspect of a contradiction, the patient basically feels no pain. When the function to resist pain and the force that causes pain are in a state of equilibrium, the patient senses the pain but can bear it. When the surgical wounds stimulate the force that causes pain within the human body and becomes the principal aspect of the contradiction, the patient would find the pain unbearable. In short, the changes arising from the waning and waxing of the struggle between the strength to resist pain and the force that causes pain determine whether or not the patient has the sense of pain and the degree of his pain. At present, precisely as a result of the failure of the aspect to resist pain in this pair of opposites, there is no complete clinical analgesia to gain the dominant position of the contradiction in a certain surgical step. To resolve this question, it is necessary to make the function of acupuncture to resist pain to occupy the dominant position at all times.

(2) The opposites of harmony and disharmony of physiological functions.

Surgical wounds not only lead to pain but at the same time also will lead to certain kinds of disharmony in the physiological functions of the human body. For example, when a chest surgery is carried out, after the chest is cut open, disordered breathing often arises. When a brain surgery is carried out, there are greater fluctuations in blood pressure and breathing. And so on and so forth. To enable a surgical operation to proceed smoothly, it is necessary to solve the question of disharmony of physiological functions brought by surgical wounds. Acupunctural anesthesia can better resolve this contradiction because acupuncture can regulate the physiological functions. For example, acupuncture can cause high blood pressure to drop and also can cause low blood pressure to rise. It can stop diarrhea and also can facilitate bowel movement. The regulatory role of acupuncture lies in the insertion of needles into specific spots to regulate the various physiological functions of the organs through the regulatory system of the body, to raise the functions of the blood circulation, breathing, digestive, defensive and other systems of the human body to a new physiological level, and hence to effectively overcome the disharmony of certain physiological functions in the human body caused by surgical wounds. In the process of a surgical operation with the aid of acupunctural anesthesia, the disharmony of physiologic functions caused by surgical wounds and the role of acupuncture to regulate the physiological functions are at all times in a state of the struggle of opposites. The extent of the physiological disorder in the surgical operation is determined by the condition of the struggle between these two forces. When the regulatory role of acupuncture is in the dominant position, such physiological functions as blood pressure, pulse and breathing are relatively stable, but when the disharmony of physiological functions caused by the surgical operation is in the dominant position, the blood pressure, pulse and breathing are unstable, and there will appear different kinds of visceral reaction, such as difficulty of breathing in chest surgery, visceral traction

in abdominal surgery, etc. To insure the success of surgery with acupunctural anesthesia, it is necessary to make the regulatory role of acupuncture occupy the dominant position at all times.

(3) The opposites of tranquillity and tension.

To insure the smooth progress of a surgical operation, anesthesia also should keep the muscle in a proper state of relaxation. Surgical wounds would put the mentality and muscle of the patient in a tense state, but acupuncture plays not only the analgesic and regulatory role but also the role of tranquillization. In the process of surgery with acupunctural anesthesia, these two forces are constantly locked in struggle. When the tranquillized state stimulated by acupuncture in the human body forms the principal aspect of the contradiction, the mentality of the patient is calm and his muscle is in a relaxed state, thus facilitating the progress of the surgical operation. When the tense state of the human body caused by surgical wounds forms the principal aspect of the contradiction, the mentality and muscle of the patient are tense, and this is unfavorable to the progress of the surgical operation. The calm or tense mood of the patient directly affects the degree of relaxation of his muscle. For example, when an abdominal operation is carried out under acupunctural anesthesia, if the patient is in a calm state, his abdominal muscle will be relaxed, and if the patient is in tense state, his abdominal muscle is liable to become tense. Under acupunctural anesthesia, the consciousness of the patient is entirely sober and the functions of his movement are normal. The patient can consciously control and regulate his muscular activities in accord with the need of the surgery, and take the initiative to cooperate with the operation. For example when strabotomy is carried out under acupunctural anesthesia, the ocular movement of the patient is normal, and the medical worker can check the result of the surgery on the spot.

In the whole process of surgery under acupunctural anesthesia, these three pairs of opposites are interconnected and interconditioned. At present, there are still the three problems of incomplete analgesia, visceral traction and muscular tone in the clinical practice of acupunctural anesthesia. From the interconnections of these three problems, the interrelations of the movement of the three pairs of opposites can be clearly noticed. Incomplete analgesia will lead to changes in physiological functions, such as the rise of blood pressure, the acceleration of heartbeat, etc., and at the same time will lead to muscular tone, such as the tension of the abdominal muscle, fist-clenching and knitting one's brows. Visceral traction will give rise to diffused pain as well as reflective tension in the abdominal muscle. Muscular tone will in turn aggravate visceral traction and pain, lower the role of acupuncture in resisting pain and regulating the physiological functions, and impede the surgical operation. Therefore, in the guiding thought to solve the three clinical problems, they should be looked upon as the reaction as a whole by the movement of the three pairs of opposites interconnected with surgery under acupunctural anesthesia. Naturally, when the concrete contradictions are actually solved, emphasis should be laid upon solving a certain problem according to the actual person, actual surgery and actual stage involved.

Chairman Mao says, "There are many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, and one of them is necessarily the principal contradiction whose existence and development determine or influence the existence and development of the other contradictions." General speaking, resistance to pain and the cause of pain form the principal contradiciton, because the purpose of anesthesia is first of all to solve the question of pain caused by a surgical operation. Meanwhile, pain or lack of pain also affects such a secondary contradiction as whether or not there is reaction from visceral traction or muscular tone. However, as the surgical operation under acupunctural anesthesia is carried out, the positions of the principal contradiction and the secondary contradiction can be transformed into each other. Taking pneumotomy for example, at the stage of cutting open the chest, as the skin, the muscle and the ribs have to be cut, the struggle between the cause of pain and resistance to pain is primary. After the chest is cut open, the harmony or disharmony of the physiological functions rises to become the principal contradiction. For example, if the difficulty of breathing and the oscilliation of the vertical diaphragm are not properly resolved, the effect of acupunctural anesthesia will be affected, and this may even lead to the failure of surgery under acupunctural anesthesia. At the stage of sewing up the chest, the pain caused by the surgical operation and the analgesic effect of acupuncture again form the principal contradiction.

"Contradictions of different nature can only be resolved with methods of different nature." At the different stages of a surgical operation, it is necessary to adopt different measures to solve problems. Take again pneumotomy for example: At the stages of cutting open and sewing up the chest, the principal spots of good analgesic effect should be brought into full play. The surgical operation should be carried out swiftly with light strokes, and the patient must be in high spirits. At the stage of operating on the chest cavity, the role of the spots of good effects for regulating breathing should be brought into full play, the surgical operation should be steady and accurate, and the patient must cooperate by means of slow abdominal breathing.

"Given specific conditions, the two aspects of a contradiction invariably turn into their respective opposites as a result of the struggle between them. Here, the conditions are important. Without specific conditions, neither of the two contradictory aspects can transform itself into its opposite." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") What are those conditions that can affect the transformation of the two contradictory aspects into each other in surgery under acupunctural anesthesia? The three conditions most important are the selection of the acupunctural spots and acupunctural methods, the surgical operations of the medical workers, and the spiritual state of the patients.

In acupunctural anesthesia, the spot has its universality as well as its particularity. The insection of needles into different spots can all produce analgesic, regulatory and other effects. This is the universality of spots. However, there is particularity in universality, and the physiological functions produced by the insertion of needles into different spots are different. Their discrepancies are mainly manifested in two respects. On the

one hand, some spots, such as "ho-ku," "Tsu-san-li," etc., react more strongly to acupuncture, and when needles are inserted into these spots, the analgesic effects on the whole body are better than the other spots. On the other hand, some spots are more closely related to the part operated on, and are therefore more effective than the other spots as far as these surgical operations are concerned. For example, in thyroidectomy, the cervical spots give better analgesic effects than the spots of the lower limbs. To deny the particularity of spots is to deny discrepancy. The analgesic effects produced by different acupunctural methods are also at variance. Therefore, to study thoroughly the particularity of spots and acupunctural methods is an important way to improve the effect of acupunctural anesthesia.

The sense of pain in a surgical operation is mainly aroused by the stimulation of the surgical operation on the human body. The stronger the stimulation is, the stronger the sense of pain, and even with the functions to resist pain stimulated by acupuncture, it is also difficult to transform pain into painlessness. It can be seen from this that by bringing the enthusiasm of the medical workers into full play, they can consider as urgent what the patients consider as urgent, sense the pain like the patients, and carry out surgical operations with steady, accurate, light and swift strokes so as to reduce the amount of stimluation caused by surgical wounds, thus helping transform the sense of pain to painlessness. Therefore, the enhancement of the spirit of the medical workers in wholeheartedly serving the people to meet the salient features of acupunctural anesthesia by trying to make ever more perfect their surgical operations is an important condition for constantly improving the effect of acupunctural anesthesia.

The practice of acupunctural anesthesia shows that a positive spiritual state can raise the effect of acupunctural anesthesia and that a negative spiritual state can lower the effect of acupunctural anesthesia. The insertion of needles into spots gives rise to the analgesic, regulatory and other useful physiological functions in the human body. This is the material foundation of acupunctural anesthesia. On this foundation, man's spiritual factor can react on several pairs of opposites, including pain and resistance to pain, in the whole process of acupunctural anesthesia. It is wrong to exaggerate the active role of the spiritual factor in acupunctural anesthesia, and it is also at variance with materialist dialectics to renounce the active role of the spiritual factor in acupunctural anesthesia. In the course of applying acupunctural anesthesia, the medical workers should conduct meticulous ideological work and scientific explanatory work for the patients to eliminate their negative ideological misgivings, so that the latter could take the initiative to cooperate with the medical workers and facilitate the progress of surgical operations. Therefore, to develop to the fullest extent the initiative of the patients in fighting against diseases is an important link in constantly improving the effect of acupunctural anesthesia.

Acupunctural anesthesia is a complicated process in the movement of opposites. In the course of practicing acupunctural anesthesia, it is necessary to study the laws governing the movement of opposites within the human body as well as the various links of the external causes with the contradictions within the human body before acupunctural anesthesia can be made to head from the "realm of necessity" to the "realm of freedom."

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

Make Use of Chinese Phoneticization To Teach Foreign Students the Chinese Language

by

I Chung (伊 仲) of the faculty for overseas students,
Peking Foreign Languages Institute

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 21, 1975)

In the practice of teaching the Chinese language to foreign students we deeply appreciate this wise and correct instruction from Chairman Mao, "Written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world."

The greatest difficulty encountered by foreign students coming to study in China is learning to read and write Chinese characters. For the sake of helping them master the Chinese spoken and written language faster and better, we have obtained better results by drawing help from this tool of Chinese phoneticization in the teaching of the Chinese language.

The Strong Points of Using Chinese Phoneticization To Teach Foreign Students the Chinese Language

Foreigners studying the Chinese language, like people studying any kind of phonetic language generally must first begin with speech sound. Chinese phoneticization is clear and distinct in structure, strong in regularity of pronunciation and writing and convenient to use. Making use of Chinese phoneticization to teach foreign students the Chinese language is vastly superior to the use of Chinese characters or phonetic signs for teaching.

To foreigners with no knowledge at all of the Chinese language, the use of Chinese phoneticization to teach speech sound can eliminate interference from Chinese characters, dissipate the difficult points, and through listening and speaking, better carry out instruction by means of audio teaching (audio teaching is teaching carried out by means of a string of significant syllables or sentences), thus enabling them to concentrate their energy on properly studying the speech sound.

The shape and pronunciation of the letters of the alphabet of Chinese phoneticization are in accord, and basically, a letter of the alphabet represents a single sound-element, and a syllable can be spelled out with one or several letters. After tone symbols are added, the tone, intonation and note are very clear and distinct. The use of Chinese phoneticization is more convenient for breaking up syllables, analyzing sound elements, and accurately mastering the tone, intonation and note. This is unlike the Chinese characters which use a character to represent a syllable and are unbreakable.

Chinese phoneticization adopts the Latin alphabet which is commonly used in the world and is more familiar to the great majority of foreign students and can therefore be rapidly mastered by them. After basically mastering Chinese phoneticization, they could carry out private study and also look up words from dictionary or take notes.

Make Use of Chinese Phoneticization To Teach Pronunciation

Lenin said: "The spoken languge is the most important tool for human intercourse." Foreign students coming to China urgently hope to be able to use the Chinese spoken language for intercourse. However, as a tool of social intercourse, the spoken language has to use pronunciation -- its material outer shell or the sound of the language -- to achieve its goal. Because of this, in order to study a spoken language, it is necessary to master the sound of this particular spoken language.

The overwhelming majority of foreign students studying at our school are taking up special courses in various institutions of higher learning and schools in China. Their main purpose in studying Chinese is for mastering the ability of hearing, speaking, reading and writing the Chinese language. Based on the principle of "practice first" and the actual need of teaching, and in the light of the general characteristics of foreign students studying the Chinese language, we give full play to the positive role of Chinese phoneticization, overcome the unfavorable factors, and adopt the teaching methods of integrating audio teaching with monosyllabic exercise, dissipating the difficult points giving priority to the key sectors, proceeding from the simple to the complex, and using the old to lead the new. We insist on making repeated practice, and on this basis, synthethize and explain the necessary rules of speech sound, so that the foreign students could achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in grasping the pronunciation of the Chinese language.

(1) Proceed from the living language, and give prominence to tonal training in audio teaching.

Through the practice of teaching foreign students the Chinese language, we realize that learning the speech sound from the spoken language, synthethizing and explaining the necessary rules of speech sound on the basis of repeated practice, and mastering Chinese phoneticization by means of tonal exercise (including tone, intonation and note) in the process of learning to speak is consistent with the materialist theory of knowledge leading from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge. Making use of Chinese phoneticization to teach speech sound by means of audio teaching is far superior to the teaching of sound-elements that proceeds from learning single sound-elements. Because what has been learned can be used, this adequately meets the demand of foreign students to speak the Chinese language, and also can strengthen tonal exercise and lead to the mastery of tone, intonation and note in audio teaching. It not only could overcome the shortcomings of dullness and separation from practice, but also could enable the students to bring their study enthusiasm into full play, improve teaching efficiency and strengthen the student's confidence in properly studying the Chinese language.

For example, in Lesson One, the students are first given some short and simple language materials as "Ni hao!" (How are you!), "Huanying ni!" (Welcome!) and "Xiexie!" (Thank you!) Because of the combination of the sound and meaning of these three phrases, they give a deeper impression and are more quickly grasped. After basically mastering these three phrases, they could take out the tone, intonation and note for itemized exercise, and by means of giving exercise to typical difficult points, achieve the goal of both accuracy and proficiency. This method of teaching by combining audio-teaching with mono-syllabic exercise is able to produce better results.

The teaching of pronunciation by means of audio-teaching must draw help from Chinese phoneticization. For example, if Chinese characters are used directly in teaching, the difficulty would naturally be very much greater. The three phrases in Lesson One include the five Chinese characters "你," "好," "欢," "迎" and "谢," and these Chinese characters have more strokes and are complex in form and difficult to recognize and write. When making use of phoneticization to learn speaking and pronunciation, it is not necessary to require the students to master too many characters at the beginning, and it would only be necessary to make them learn how to write the two Chinese characters "你" and "好." In this way, within the short space of ten days, the students can learn scores of sentences used in everyday life such as:

请进！ 请坐！ 请喝茶！
(Please come in! Please sit down! Please take a cup of tea!)

我们要了解中国。
(We want to understand China.)

我们去操场锻炼。
(We go to the playground for drilling.)

我们互相学习，加强友谊。
(We learn from one another to strengthen friendship.)

.....

If the students are required to master all the Chinese characters in these simple sentences at the same time, their rate of progress would naturally be greatly slowed down and the teaching time would have to be prolonged.

(2) Disperse the difficult points, give prominence to the key sectors, and strengthen the focal points.

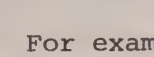
(i) Begin with listening and speaking and give prominence to listening and speaking.

Generally speaking, when learning a phonetic language, "listening and speaking" are more difficult than "reading and writing," and "speaking" is more difficult than "listening." Foreign students studying the Chinese language must give prominence to listening on the basis of the all-round call for listening, speaking, reading and writing. For example, when teaching "Xièxie" (thank you), we first let the students have an all-round grasp of the tone and meaning by means of training in listening and speaking. Meanwhile, in light of the condition that confusion could easily arise from Chinese phoneticization and the national language (or medium language) of the students, they should adopt the method of proceeding from listening and speaking to overcome interference from what is similar in form but not in tone or what is similar in tone but not in form, change unfavorable factors into favorable factors, gain a deeper impression through listening and speaking, and consolidate the content of their study by means of repeated practice. Afterward they study phoneticization over and over again, carry out exercise to split up the syllables (i.e., splitting "xie" into "x" and "ie," the Fourth Tone and the light tone). The students should be helped to read and write phonetic signs and a small number of Chinese characters and familiarize themselves with the rules of phoneticization.

Owing to their familiarity with the Latin alphabet, all foreign students have no problem with the reading and writing of Chinese phonetic alphabet, and therefore, they can fulfill the basic task of speech sound teaching in about ten days' time by mastering all the consonants, vowels and tones, and mastering 50 sentences commonly used in everyday life, including 100 phoneticized sentences, 60 Chinese characters and a few of the most simple basic sentences.

(ii) Make a breakthrough at the key sector of more difficult pronunciation with different means.

Some of the tones in the Chinese language are seldom seen in other languages and are not easy to be grasped by the foreign students. Therefore, it is necessary to give prominence to the salient features of the speed sound of the Chinese language and the difficult points in study for foreign students, and to strengthen the practice of difficult to pronounce tones and uneasy to catch syllables on the basis of extensive practice.

For example  is a sound-element unique to the speech sound of the Chinese language, and the foreign students often find it difficult. In the process of teaching the students to master the meaning of Ta shuo (he says), we break up the syllable of "shuo" to give the students necessary instructions on the position and method of pronunciation and make tit-for-tat comparisons.

It is also possible by means of grouping the difficult to pronounce words together for practice and concentrate on the practice of the tone "x" by means of such words as "xièxie," "xuéxi," "xuéxiào" and "dōngxi."

The experience of teaching shows that by making use of Chinese phoneticization to study these difficult tones from the actual spoken language, the enthusiasm of the students for study is higher and the results of teaching are better.

(iii) Tone teaching must be implemented from the beginning to the end.

The tone is an important characteristic of the Chinese language and is also an outstanding difficulty to the foreign students. By means of the audio teaching of tones, it is possible to make the students concretely understand from the actual spoken language that tones that are different are also different in meaning, and if the tone is incorrect, the word would not be understood by people. On the other hand, starting by learning to speak, the tones and speech tones will both be more natural. Therefore, in the process of teaching speech tones, it is necessary to give prominence to tonal exercise around the actual teaching material and make proper use of the method of exaggeration to help the foreign students pay adequate attention to tones thus laying down a good foundation.

(3) Advance from the simple to the complex use the old to lead the new and give full play to the superiority of comparative teaching.

ㄩ is also a sound-element unique to the speech tone of the Chinese language which is more difficult for the foreign students to master. When teaching the word "hanyü", a comparison can be made in the different positions of the tongue and the lips between the pronunciation of "yu" and "yi." The positions of the tongue for these two sounds are similar, and the difference lies in whether the lips are round or not round. By making use of the sound "yi" already learned to pass over the sound to "yu," changing the lips that are not round to lips that are round advancing from the simple to the complex and using the old to lead the new, the students can master the technique very quickly.

The breath sound must also make full use of the method of comparative teaching. For example, when teaching "tā shuō" (他说) and "dàjiā tīng" (大家听), it is necessary to give prominence to the comparative exercise of "tā," "tīng" and "dà," so that from the comparative exercise of "tā" and "dà" the students can effectively master the distinction between "t" and "d." As for the other sounds such as "b" and "p," "j" and "q," "zh" and "ch," "z" and "c," "g" and "k," all must give prominence to the training of the breath sound. A piece of paper may be used to help the student master the characteristics of the breath sound, for when uttering the breath sound, the air flow will start a strong vibration in the paper.

The above-mentioned methods of exercise could hardly be made with Chinese characters or phonetic signs.

(4) Proceed from the reality of teaching to simplify the "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan."

The "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan" is completely scientific and systematic and takes into complete consideration the standard of speech-sounds, the construction of syllables and the shape and form of the alphabet. However, the aim of the overwhelming majority of the foreign students is to master this tool of intercourse so that they can study in various special courses in China. What they need is to improve their ability to make practical use of the Chinese language and not to make a special study of the speech sounds

of the Chinese language, and much less the "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan." Therefore, for the sake of making it convenient for the foreign students to master the speech sounds of the Chinese language, we must in practical teaching simplify certain sections of the "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan":

(i) To handle "y" and "w" as consonants. "Y" and "w" can be directly combined with the vowels, thus lightening the student's burden in remembering the rules of phoneticization.

(ii) We only teach "-iu," "-ui" and "-un," the simplified forms of "iou," "uei" and "uen," for the latter are basically never seen in the actual phoneticization of syllables and only the simplified forms are seen.

(iii) Based on the characteristics and rules governing the construction of syllables in the Chinese language, the "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan" stipulates that some of the letters of the alphabet represent two or more different sound-elements. For example the phonetic letters of the alphabet "i" represents the three sound-elements of ㄧ, ㄭ and ㄦ, and the students frequently pronounce the elementary vowel ㄭ and ㄦ following "z" and "zh" as "i." For the sake of avoiding confusion, we handle "zi," "ci," "si," "zhi," "chi," "shi" and "ri" as complete recognizable syllables and no longer make analysis of their sound-elements. These two elementary vowels ㄭ and ㄦ are more difficult to pronounce and they also do not exist independently but are only used in the above-mentioned syllables. Therefore, they need not be taught or practiced independently.

(iv) As for the changes in the tone value of elementary vowels in poly-vowels (such as the different tones value of "a" in "ai," "ang" and "ian"), we will not make any theoretical discussion or concrete description.

(5) Making use of Chinese phoneticization to teach Chinese characters is for laying down the initial foundation for passing over to the complete mastery of the Chinese spoken and written languages.

At the start of learning speech sounds, it is necessary to eliminate interference from the Chinese characters and give full play to the role of Chinese phoneticization. At the same time, however, it is also necessary to make use of phoneticization for teaching a small number of Chinese characters, so that the foreign students could gradually familiarize themselves with the form and structure of the Chinese characters as well as the method of writing the Chinese characters, thus laying down an initial foundation for gradual transition to the mastery of the commonly used Chinese characters. When making use of phoneticization to teach Chinese characters, it is necessary to try and bring about the integration of "tone, form and meaning" and further consolidate the speech tones by means of Chinese characters.

Summing up the above, it can be seen that Chinese phoneticization is not only the pressing need of the Chinese people, but also the common aspiration of the people of all countries throughout the world engaged in the study of the Chinese language. Just as some foreign students have said, if we can change to the use of phoneticized characters, the difficulty of

studying the Chinese language can be greatly reduced and we can concentrate more time and energy on quickly improving our ability to hear and to speak. Some students have also expressed that if the Chinese characters could be changed into phoneticized characters, that will certainly be of great advantage to them when they go home to teach the Chinese language.

Naturally, in order to realize Chinese phoneticization, we must still make untiring efforts. We must make continued efforts to carry out investigation and experiment in Chinese phoneticization at our own work stations and make proper contributions to the people of China and the world.

* * *

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

Excellent Graduation Projects by Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students of Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1975)

eighteen hundred worker-peasant-soldier students at tsinghua university, china's leading polytechnical institute, completed their graduation projects with flying colours this year. the depth and scope of the 332 projects chosen and the speed of their completion surpassed any done under the revisionist line in education before the great proletarian cultural revolution. they also compared favourably with those done by the first group of students to enter the university after the start of the cultural revolution who graduated last year.

all the graduation papers this year dealt with urgent problems to be solved in the country's socialist revolution and construction. some of them proved of great value to national economic development, others broke new ground in theoretical research, and still others met the needs of small and medium-sized factories or the modernization of agriculture.

these encouraging successes were achieved under the guidance of teachers and in cooperation with the worker-peasant-soldier masses. so far, 217 of the findings have been adopted in production, 110 of them being up to advanced chinese standards. forty-six of these items have filled gaps in science and technology in china, with a number reaching advanced world levels.

all this shows that a contingent of working class intellectuals, with worker-peasant-soldier students as a backbone and dedicated to the clear objective of serving proletarian politics, is growing sturdily in the course of struggle.

in cooperation with a group of workers and technicians, graduating students and the teachers of the non-metallic materials speciality under the department of chemical engineering, built a combined electro-mechanical measuring and sorting apparatus of 4 dielectric parameters. this piece of equipment essential to china's growing electronics industry had been regarded as "absolutely beyond the students' capacity" by those who had blind faith in everything foreign.

students and teachers of the department of radio, cooperating with factories and integrating the revolution in education with the revolution in designing work, within a short space of time turned out a set of equipment for china's national defence which western capitalists were trying to use as a means of extorting exorbitant profits.

a group of students and teachers of the department of industrial automation, with the help of other units, in eight months successfully designed and built a digital control unit for engraving machines to help automate the country's camera industry. the new machine has proved technically superior to imported models. in the course of trial-producing a large-size special-purpose programme controlled milling machine, teachers and students of machine tool building and electrical engineering discarded conservative ideas and ironed out the technical hitches involved to design a motor-spindle-toolholder with self-adapting control.

twelve of the projects completed by the graduates of the department of electronics were up to the advanced national levels and nine of them filled technical gaps in the country. cooperating with relevant departments, the graduating class of the power-generating speciality carried out ten projects valuable to the national economy, including the development of new relay-protection devices for large power plant units and the overhaul of a provincial power grid.

with the help of factories concerned, students and teachers of radio technology under the department of electronics, turned out china's first integrated circuit colour television receiver without power transformer and with non-electrical chassis.

the isostatic press of wire-wound pre-stressed structure is an important piece of equipment in the production of alloying materials by powder metallurgy. alongside workers and technicians of the peking special steel plant, students and teachers from the speciality of forging and stamping built a 1,200-ton prototype press by means of a bold innovation. they followed this up with a series of experiments and worked out a design and calculation method for wire winding. thanks to the concerted efforts of the university and the plant, a final design was mapped out for a high-capacity isostatic press of wire-wound structure, the first to be built in this country.

in cooperation with power departments in northeast china, 15 students and three teachers of high tension voltage techniques under the department of electric power engineering evolved a new set of methods to field test large transformers for high-tension voltage by using switching surge waves. in a dauntless spirit of defying all hardships, the students and teachers, with the help of workers in northeast china, last january completed tests on two large transformers despite severe cold and earthquakes. this technological breakthrough is of great value to expansion of the power industry in general and high-tension power transmission networks in particular.

serious theoretical research and scientific generalization were conducted by the graduating students on the basis of practice. they worked hard at editing new teaching material,

writing scientific papers and technical books, and transforming the old disciplines and revamping the curricula.

graduates of the department of civil engineering and architecture contributed 19 teaching syllabuses and scientific papers of some 1.84 million words. a graduating class of the building construction speciality, under the direction of teachers, edited four syllabuses totalling half a million words. a new syllabus entitled "design and construction of masonry and reinforced concrete," which the students wrote shortly before graduation, breaks through the limits of the old discipline by combining the seven essential subjects, including engineering mechanics, principles of design of civil building construction and building techniques. "fifty examples on problems of design and construction quality," a highly valuable reference book they wrote, contains both typical examples collected on construction sites and theoretical analyses of the causes and methods to solve the problems involved.

chairman mao says: "this question of 'for whom' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." it is precisely on this question that the essential difference between the students trained under the two lines in education before and after the start of the cultural revolution rests. "the people send us to university and we study for the people"; "we should see eye to eye with the workers, peasants and soldiers and take their needs as our own" -- these revolutionary slogans have gone deep into the minds of the worker-peasant-soldier students and been translated by them into action.

students of the water conservancy department, impressed by the peasants' strong desire to solve agricultural production problems, have pledged to join the mass struggle to transform the country's water control systems.

students and teachers of the speciality of hydro-electric station power apparatus made several trips to the chinglung mountains in hopei province to help build hydro-electric stations there. on one occasion, they worked for six hours in torrential rains to survey the site of a small power house urgently needed by the peasants. on another, they designed a small spring water-driven power house for five peasant families in a secluded mountain hamlet. the people there were so deeply moved that they acclaimed the worker-peasant-soldier students as "propagators of chairman mao's education line by action."

the graduating students have taken great pains to popularize scientific and technical knowledge needed by the masses in the course of doing their diploma projects. when a new technique or product was evolved, training courses were promptly set up to spread the related knowledge to people around.

two classes of the building construction speciality ran 24 popular training courses in one year with a total

attendance of 6,500. nine students and one teacher of the speciality of hydraulic structures offered correspondence courses to 160 people and ran short-term courses for 200 others in the rural areas of shanhsien county in honan province. they also wrote a 200,000-word teaching syllabus suited to local conditions and provided technical guidance for a score of hydraulic engineering works.

inspired by the splendid goal announced by the fourth national people's congress, the graduating students set themselves the tasks of serving agriculture, which is the foundation of the socialist national economy, serving the peasantry, who account for 80 percent of the population, and serving the movement to learn from tachai. after going to the countryside, many chose subjects related to agriculture for their diploma projects.

a group of students from the department of engineering mechanics, in cooperation with workers of a peking farm machinery plant, solved the problem of fractured engine case and gear-box castings, thus greatly reducing the number of rejects.

students of chemical engineering learned during their labour stint in peking's outskirts that the local chemical fertilizer plant had some knotty technical problems. a group of 18 students and four teachers went to the plant and helped the workers solve seven major problems, including improvement of the gas-making technology and reconstruction of desulphurating columns. this greatly boosted the plant's production.

during the learn-from-tachai movement, peasants in shansi and shensi provinces evolved a new method of erecting dams by mud gravity and creating new farmland by spreading river silt. in northern shensi alone, 30,000 such dams were built by this method which is more efficient and economical than the old rolling and compacting methods. but, because they lacked knowledge of the stability analysis of dam body, the peasants had difficulty with the problem of land slip. students and teachers of the hydraulic structures speciality went to shansi, shensi and honan where they joined the construction work while carrying out research into the distribution of pore water pressure in the dam body. after six months' observation of a mud-faced slope, they collected a wealth of first-hand information and went on to make intensive laboratory tests. they drew up a chart showing the distribution of pore water pressure in several hundred cases. by correlating this chart with the relevant local chart on foundations and soil characteristics, the dam builders can readily work out a stability analysis of the dam body and decide on the desirable form of a dam, the slope angle and the rate of construction. this theoretical study has greatly contributed to the construction of mud gravity dams and other farmland capital projects on the loess plateau.

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Workers' Colleges in North China City

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 28, 1975)

more than 240 workers' colleges have been set up by big and small factories and other enterprises in the fields of industry, communications, construction, finance and commerce in the north china city of tientsin. these colleges have current enrolment of 10,000.

started in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on training technicians from among the workers, the colleges, which were set up by the enterprises on their own or with the help of institutions of higher learning, vary in form and content. some teach science and engineering, and others the humanities; some are full-time schools, and others give spare-time or part-time courses. the period of schooling ranges from a few months to three years.

in the colleges, class struggle is the main subject and all teaching is closely connected with production. consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, combating and preventing revisionism and building up the socialist motherland are the goal the worker-students are encouraged to work for.

in learning about unit machines, students in the tientsin machinery plant's college drew more than 700 designs, made the moulds and casts, processed 3,200 parts and assembled two unit machines. this has given an impetus to the plant's technical innovation movement.

the workers' colleges organize courses on the technologies involved in the manufacture of urgently needed products and equipment, and emphasis is on acquiring professional skill through practice in production.

the college run by the takang oilfield headquarters took the construction sites as its classrooms with teachers and students joining the building workers on the job. in this way, the students learned practical skills, raised their ability to analyse and tackle problems and developed a revolutionary work style.

the workers' colleges have trained a large number of both red and expert technicians for various tientsin factories and other enterprises. the college set up by the tientsin branch of the china ocean shipping company runs its classes aboard ships, and has trained 750 technical personnel from among ordinary seamen. technical personnel of worker origin now account for 75.3 percent of the total as against 36 percent in the past.

at the tientsin no. two finishing plant, a factory formed through the merging of 22 small workshops, ninety percent of the workers have studied in the plant's college or training classes. technicians at the plant have markedly improved their work style, veteran workers have become more enthusiastic about learning science and technology, and the technical level of young workers has been greatly raised. production throughout the plant has been basically mechanized or semi-mechanized.

CHILDREN'S PALACES

Children's Palaces in East China Lake City

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 28, 1975)

a children's palace, situated by the picturesque west lake in the east china city of hangchow, is a centre for city-wide extra-curricular activities. the children come here every day to take part in after-school political, cultural and sports activities designed to contribute to their moral, intellectual and physical development.

new china pays close attention to the physical and mental health of her children. many such children's palaces with after-school activity programmes have been established by government departments throughout the country. hangchow alone has five such centres, with attendance over the last few years totalling over one million children.

the hangchow city children's palace occupies an area of 5,000 square metres; it has a games hall and an astronomy room, a cinema, a library and an exhibition gallery. children have a wide range of activities to choose from.

a project known as "travel the path of the red army" on the little militiamen's training ground is a particular favourite. the course is modelled on the red armymen crossing the tatu river, the snow-clad mountains and the marshland during the 25,000-li long march. the children like to climb and crawl over the many model obstacles to complete the symbolic "long march". by participating in these activities and listening to stories by veteran red armymen who made the long march along with chairman mao, they learn about the chinese people's revolutionary traditions.

there are more than 20 training classes in gymnastics, the martial arts, dancing, traditional musical instruments,

fine arts, caligraphy, astronomy, model aeroplane-and ship-making, and radio building. the classes provide the children with opportunities to develop talent and ability to the full. some of the paintings done in the fine arts class were selected for the recently held national exhibition of children's art and many others were shown in exhibitions in chekiang province and hangchow city.

with the help of the hangchow tractor plant, since last summer vacation the children's palace has held five short-term courses to train walking tractor drivers. guided by workers at the plant and instructors of the palace, well over 400 children have learned how to plough land while becoming skilled operators and studying the basic principles of the walking tractor. the children say with pride: "we learn to drive iron oxen now and when we grow up we can help build up the new countryside."

the children palaces, working in co-ordination with departments concerned, hold in hangchow every year one or two city-wide theatrical performances, ball game matches and model aeroplane aviation contests, painting and drawing exhibitions and caligraphy exhibitions. these exhibitions of the children's cultural and recreational activities attract wide support and interest.

seeing their children's participation in these varied programmes of activities, parents who grew up in old china recall their own childhood, when they had to go begging or work as child labourers. they say, "our children can have a happy life only in socialist new china led by the communist party and chairman mao excl."

FUKIEN FRONT

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During New Year Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Dec. 30, 1975)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front announced today:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to enjoy new year holidays together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front have been ordered to suspend shelling on december 31, 1975 and january 1, 1976 as an expression of solicitude.

MEDICAL & HEALTH WORK

Medical and Health Work Develops in Southwest China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 29, 1975)

a complete network of cooperative medical services has been set up in an autonomous prefecture, yunnan province, since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

now every production brigade has its own health centre, every commune a clinic and every county a hospital. altogether over 1,500 barefoot doctors and health workers of minority nationalities have been trained in the nuchiang lisu autonomous prefecture.

the autonomous prefecture, situated along the mountainous border area in yunnan province, is the home of 12 minority nationalities, including the lisu, tulung and nu nationalities. before liberation, the minority nationalities, suffering under brutal oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes, had scarcely any medical care. year after year, diseases took a heavy toll of the people. after liberation, medical personnel in large numbers, bringing with them the concern of chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party, were sent to the border areas to set up medical and health centres. with the

greater stress put on the medical and health work in the rural areas since the great proletarian cultural revolution began, an all-round medical service has been developed.

the barefoot doctors and health workers, helped by professional medical personnel, mobilize the masses to fight against superstition, change their unhygienic customs and habits and take preventive measures against diseases. during the first six months of this year, members of the lishati commune, fukung county, staged seven patriotic health campaigns. turning refuse into compost for farming was among the first moves to improve sanitation. the barefoot doctors dispense regular doses of preventive medicines among the people, and as a result measles, dysentery, flu and malaria have been brought under effective control and the incidence of common diseases greatly reduced.

the barefoot doctors and health workers have a principle of relying on themselves and running the service thriftily. they combine both chinese and western medical methods to give the people the best possible and more economical medical care. since 1969, the beginning of the cooperative medical service, the liencheng brigade, lanping county, has collected some 25,000 kilogrammes of medicinal herbs of 150 varieties. two hectares of land have been sown to medicinal plants such as angelica polymorpha, aconite and others. the commune has been self-sufficient in medicines since 1971.

on one occasion a medical centre of the pingkung brigade of lushui county had a patient with a badly infected leg wound caused by a bamboo splinter. the barefoot doctor of this brigade took great pains to avoid amputation, finally obtaining on a high mountain a herb to draw out the pus. when the patient improved, he took out the bamboo splinter and again used herbal medicine to heal the wound. the leg was saved and the patient is now fully recovered and back on his job again. it is care of this kind that gives the people an appreciation of their medical service.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Central China City Develops Industry

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 28, 1975)

hsiangfan city in hupeh province, like hundreds of other small cities in china has made big progress in developing industry by relying on its own forces and through technical innovation.

this central china city with a population of 200,000 had only some ten workshops before liberation. it has now more than 200 factories for metallurgy, machine building, chemical and light industries. the annual rate of growth in industrial production averaged 33.7 percent in the period 1971-1974. the total output value increased five folds from 1971 to the first half of 1975 and in 1974 the accumulated fund for the state increased 5.2 times in comparison with 1970.

the city has succeeded in the trial production of electronic technology, digital control machine tools, general-purpose mechanical arm, silicon controlled pace regulator, integrated circuits, electric furnaces, automated fluidic control production line. the electronic technology is now used in over 500 items of industry, communications and capital construction.

a cement plant, which was set up in 1958 by indigenous methods with poor equipment, has now been basically mechanised and automated without a single penny of assistance from the state. in 1974 it turned out 60,000 tons of cement, four times the 1970 total or double that of its designed capacity.

political study which raised workers' consciousness on self-reliance was given as the reason for the markedly successful development of the city's industry.

another factor was the workers' revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and daring to scale heights in technology. the instrument and meter plant is small, and has only 30 workers. the workers said: "although we are a small plant, we will not draw on the state for help in catching up with advanced technical levels". despite the many difficulties and by relying on their collective wisdom, the workers shortly succeeded in producing a high precision digital program control cutter. it automatically produces shaped machine parts which required high skills.

the third factor rests on the inter-factory socialist cooperation under the unified leadership of the city party committee. more than 80 factories gave help to a bed sheet-making mill in designing, producing and installing a silicon control mercerizing range.

the cadres at all levels of the city take regular part in manual labour alongside the workers and listen to their suggestions, in this way promoting the mass technical innovations drive.

OILFIELDS

China's Northwestern Oilfield Fulfills State Plan Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 29, 1975)

crude oil output of china's northwestern oilfield, karamai, reached this year's state plan 25 days ahead of schedule. it is 65 per cent more than last year's and nearly three times that of 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the oilfield also met its targets for drilling, refining, sub-surface operation and basic oilfield construction and total output value.

karamai, new china's pioneering oilfield, is now a major modern enterprise that covers drilling, extracting, refining and transporting.

this year, members of the karamai oilfield party committee, while studying the theory of proletarian dictatorship, brought into full play the party's fine tradition of merging with the masses. together with the workers and technicians they explored the possibility of achieving high and stable output. whenever they came across problems they took effective measures. this increased the workers' enthusiasm. workers of the seventh extracting brigade broke with old ways of thinking to devise ways to increase output of some one hundred low yield wells or transform "worked out" into working wells and some into high-productive ones, tapping the potential of old oil zones more fully.

GOOD HARVESTS

China's Second Most Populous Province Reaps All-round Bumper Harvest

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 28, 1975)

coastal shantung province in east china, after szechwan, the second most populous province in the country, reaped all-round bumper harvests this year to set an all-time record.

total grain output was ten per cent more than last year's and output of cotton, peanut and other industrial crops showed a marked increase. the province also made big progress in forestry, animal husbandry, rural sideline production and fisheries with the deepening of the movement to learn from tachai.

shantung was one of the seriously grain-deficient provinces in old china. making steady progress in agriculture since liberation, the province achieved self-sufficiency in grain during the cultural revolution. it has shipped a significant amount of surplus grain to other parts of the country annually in recent years.

results of the efforts to grasp revolution and promote production were apparent everywhere in the province since autumn. yentai prefecture, one of the outstanding areas in the province in the movement to learn from tachai, averaged more than six tons of grain per hectare. liaocheng prefecture, a traditionally low-yield locality with a history of frequent natural disasters, averaged three tons per hectare to reach the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas north of the yellow river.

a salient feature was the universal increase in the output of summer and autumn crops and both grain and industrial crops. advanced collectives continued their progress, while those lagging behind began to catch up. the number of counties and prefectures which topped the targets set in the "programme" increased from last year's 37 to more than 60. a number averaged 7.5 tons of grain per hectare.

after chairman mao issued his important instruction on the question of theory earlier this year, rural party committees in the province trained a large contingent of activists in the study of revolutionary theory. they joined cadres and the peasant masses in criticizing revisionism and capitalism, studying the basic experience of the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, so as to keep to a correct orientation to develop agriculture.

in yentai prefecture, a large number of cadres went to grass-roots units to help the peasants draw a clearer demarcation line between the socialist orientation and

the capitalist road. this raised the socialist enthusiasm of the commune peasants and the prefecture reaped a record harvest.

liaocheng prefecture on the yellow river had perennially low and unstable grain output because of frequent drought and waterlogging and resulting soil alkalinity. the party committees at all levels summed up their experience in learning from tachai and determinedly led the masses in catching up with the rest of the country in the learn-from-tachai movement.

the secretary of the prefectural party committee and the eight secretaries of the county party committees joined the 145 secretaries of people's commune party committees to make investigations at grass-roots units, join in physical labour and help with the work. 7,300 cadres in the prefecture followed this example this year, working in 3,500 production brigades. they joined the local poor and lower-middle peasants in study, physical labour and criticizing revisionism and capitalism, thus helping the brigades consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the whole prefecture made progress. it topped the target set in the "programme" and increased cotton output by 30 per cent this year.

adhering to the general principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", party organizations at all levels in the province concentrated manpower, material and funds on developing agriculture. the province invested considerably more money this year in capital construction for agricultural projects and industrial undertakings that supply agriculture. more steel and rolled steel were made available for these purposes.

the changwei prefectural party committee deepened its understanding of the importance of handling the relations between agriculture and industry correctly in order to speed up farm development. it gave energetic leadership over agriculture as well as industry and enhanced industrial support for agriculture. the prefecture has 362 industrial enterprises that directly serve agriculture. all 14 counties and cities in the prefecture have established farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and cement plants. 264 people's communes have their own machine repair shops. because the party organizations organized the people to learn from tachai's experience, the prefecture was able to average 4.47 tons of grain per hectare.

while building projects to harness the yellow river, huai and haiho rivers, shantung province has at the same time undertaken large-scale farmland improvement projects over the past several years to lay a good foundation for higher farm output. the amount of soil improvement,

water control and other work done this year surpassed that of any previous year.

in a year's hard work, the province as a whole deep ploughed and levelled 1.2 million hectares and created 213,000 hectares of stable, high-yield fields. it terraced 86,000 hectares on hills and raised 120,000 hectares of fields on low-lying land. in addition, it added and improved irrigation facilities on 440,000 hectares and drainage facilities on another 430,000 hectares.

Northwest China Provinces Win Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1975)

northwest china's shensi, kansu and chinghai provinces report all-time record harvests this year. total grain output was 10 per cent over 1974, itself a good harvest year.

chinghai province, one of china's five major pastoral areas, became self-sufficient in grain for the first time this year.

each of the three provinces, which are situated on the loess plateau, has a great number of counties that exceeded the target of 3 to 3.75 tons of grain per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development for these areas. the pre-liberation level was merely 0.75 tons.

these provinces also made big progress in forestry, animal husbandry, rural sideline production and fisheries.

all this is the result of the deepening movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter of china's agriculture.

a leading member of the shensi provincial party committee last winter led all secretaries of the prefectural and county party committees in a study visit to tachai brigade. later, they held a meeting with cadres at the grass-root levels to exchange experience in learning from tachai.

a large number of cadres in kansu and chinghai provinces were sent to the countryside to help the masses learn from tachai.

drought has long been a scourge of many areas in these provinces which are in mountainous terrain and suffer from frequent sandstorms. in order to change these unfavourable natural conditions, the peasants have concentrated

for years on farmland improvement and water control projects. in kansu province, the peasants have over the past few years built 1,100 reservoirs and small and medium-sized power irrigation projects and sunk 50,000 pump wells bringing an additional 200,000 hectares under irrigation.

there was persistent rainy weather for more than 80 days last autumn in shensi province. this created difficulties for the peasants. however, by strengthening field management, they got a good harvest.

the provinces are also changing the farming system and adopting better farming methods. shensi province transplanted seedlings, inter-planted and used catch-cropping on over 293,000 hectares of farmland this year. in chinghai province which has a short frost-free period, methods to obtain high yields of spring wheat have been popularized in areas which cannot grow winter wheat. inter-planting and catch-cropping are also used where conditions permit. most of the production brigades and teams in kansu province have set up agro-scientific research groups. they encourage better farming methods such as applying chemical fertilizer deep in the soil, rational close-planting and inter-planting to raise output.

all trades have strengthened their aid to farm production. discussions centring on "what i'll do to help agriculture" held earlier this year made the cadres and masses in chinghai province more eager to find ways to help. small chemical fertilizer plants in the province turned out five times more products this year as in 1970. chinghai's 50 and more farm machinery manufacturing and repair shops have produced large quantities of diesel engines, sowing machines, threshers, animal feed grinders and other machines for farm use.

HSISHA ISLANDS

Crew Members of Foreign Vessels Rescued After Striking Reef Off China's Hsisha Islands

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 28, 1975)

all crew members of three foreign vessels which struck reefs off china's hsisha islands between december 18 and 20 were rescued by chinese seamen and fishermen.

the three vessels were the tug boat "orient no. 3" of thailand, the panamanian freighter m.v. "macdili" and the japanese fishing boat "daigo hikari maru". altogether 29 persons were on board, including seamen, fishermen and a ship owner.

they were rescued by the chinese rescue boat "suichiu no. 201" and ocean ship "taihu" and chinese fishermen from hsisha islands.

the "orient no. 3" struck langhua reef of the hsisha islands on the evening of december 18 on its way to thailand from hongkong. receiving s.o.s. signals radioed by the thai boat, the kwangchow ship wreck rescue and salvage bureau of the chinese ministry of communications immediately notified the "suichiu no. 201" to go to its rescue.

braving surging waves and a strong gale, the "suichiu no. 201" sailed at full speed in search of the thai boat. with the aid of fishermen on board the boat "hsi yu no. 702" from the hsisha islands, the crew members of the rescue boat braved rainstorm and pitch darkness and finally brought to safety all the nine persons on board the thai tug boat, including the boat owner david lin and the captain.

immediately after the night-long rescue operation on december 20, the "suichiu no. 201" received s.o.s. signals from the panamanian freighter m.v. "macdili" which struck the nanshachou sand cay of the hsisha islands. the rescue boat sailed there and brought all the eleven crew members of the panamanian ship to safety.

on december 18, a japanese fishing boat "daigo hikari maru" struck a reef and sank in the area off hsisha islands. the nine seamen lost their communication with the japanese side after they got onto a rubber boat and the japanese side radioed s.o.s. signals. upon receiving this notification, our department concerned immediately ordered chinese vessels to rescue. the south china sea fleet of the chinese people's liberation army also sent out its vessels in search of the japanese seamen. in the morning of 21, the chinese ocean ship "taihu" spotted the rubber boat at 16 degrees 29 minutes

north latitude and 110 degrees 28 minutes east longitude and, after making great efforts, brought all the japanese crew including its captain to safety on the ship "taihu". a japanese ship carrying the japanese seamen left chanchiang for home on december 23.

the seamen of the thai "orient no. 3" and panamanian m.v. "macdili" were brought to kwangchow on december 23 by the chinese rescue boat "sulchiu no. 201". the chinese ocean-shipping agency kwangchow branch and the kwangchow international seamen club and other departments concerned gave a tea party to extend regards for the rescued. the rescued seamen left china via shumchun on december 27 at the end of their tour of kwangchow city.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

DANGER OF NEW WORLD WAR

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Growing Danger of New World War

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1975)

is it "an irreversible process of detente" in the international situation today or is it a growing danger of a new world war? such is the important question confronting the people of the world. the answer provided by stark reality is: with the intensification of the soviet-u.s. contention for world domination, the danger of a new global war is increasing.

today, only the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are in a position to start a new world war. the former is the main source of the danger of war, as the latter is on the defensive because of its weaker position. therefore, whether or not the danger of war is growing hangs on the two superpowers, the soviet union in particular.

one. in the past few years the soviet union has become more aggressive in its contention with the u.s. for world hegemony.

from the time of khrushchov, the soviet union had degenerated into a social-imperialist country, pursuing the policy of expansion and aggression. since his assumption of power, brezhnev has gone even farther than khrushchov. a comparison between the two shows that while khrushchov talked a great deal, brezhnev took more actions. the occupation of czechoslovakia by force of arms, dismemberment of pakistan, massive deployment of troops in the far east and along the sino-soviet border, and the military build-up in europe -- all these were done by the latter. in the past few years, the soviet union has stepped up its rivalry with the united states in every part of the world, with its main thrust directed towards europe. this has brought about an acute tension in europe, especially its weak southern flank often called the "soft underbelly". from portugal to the balkans and the middle east, there have appeared a succession of hot spots of soviet-u.s. contention. fierce struggles have taken place in portugal and cyprus in the past year and more, and new turmoil is brewing in spain and italy, as the soviets are trying to breach the southern flank of nato. they are intensifying subversive activities in the balkans, ready to strike when an opportunity arises. the middle east, as a flank of europe, was

also the scene of bitter trials of strength between the two superpowers. over 14,000 million dollars' worth of soviet and u.s. arms has been poured into the region since the october war 1973. recently, the soviet union has flagrantly intervened in angola in an attempt to get a foothold in the southern atlantic.

u.s.-soviet contention in all parts of the world, particularly the appearance of so many "tinderboxes" in europe is clear proof of the soviet union's growing ambition for world hegemony and its stepped-up actions to this end. such fierce rivalry between the two superpowers is bound to lead to a new world war.

two. the soviet union has greatly quickened the pace of arms build-up and war preparations in recent years and is carrying on the arms race with the u.s. on a higher level.

the soviet union and the united states have concluded three agreements on the limitation of nuclear weapons. when the first agreement, the partial nuclear test ban treaty, was signed in 1963, the soviet union was apparently inferior in nuclear arms. at the signing of the second agreement in 1972 it was not far behind the u.s. in nuclear strength. but it had almost caught up with the united states when the vladivostok (haishenwai) agreement was signed in 1974. the vladivostok (haishenwai) agreement sets no numerical "limit" on both parties since both have to exert themselves before they could attain the stipulated amount of nuclear warheads, while qualitatively it sets no limit at all. therefore, the agreement is a new starting point for the nuclear arms race, a call for an "upward equilibrium". the record of nuclear arms talks shows that the more agreements are concluded, the fiercer the arms race will become.

what merits attention is that the soviet union, while striving for nuclear superiority and carrying out nuclear blackmail, is energetically building up its conventional arms and expanding its ocean-going fleets, aircraft carriers, airborne units and marines. this sharp turn in the balance of forces has compelled a number of americans and west europeans to raise their voice for non-nuclear war preparations. this indicates that the arms expansion of the superpowers is meant for war in earnest, not merely for intimidating each other.

another important sign is that soviet arms expansion and war preparations are carried out according to the needs of actual combat. three-fourths of the soviet troops are deployed in europe. recently, the soviet union has increased its troops in the warsaw treaty member states in central europe, renewed their equipment and augmented armament stockpiles. warsaw pact commands have been set up in central, southern and northern europe. the murmansk base, the biggest soviet military base,

is being expanded. the white sea-baltic canal, newly widened for the passage of destroyers, provides a link between the soviet northern and baltic fleets. soviet military activities have increased in the norwegian and north seas in the north and in the balkans and the mediterranean in the south. frequent military exercises have been held this year by the soviet union and the warsaw pact in and around europe. especially, last april's world-wide soviet naval exercises made europe its main target, with objectives including cutting off the atlantic link between the u.s. and europe and the oil supply line from the gulf to europe. meanwhile military manoeuvres were held by the u.s. and nato in northern europe and the mediterranean. counter-measures have been adopted to safeguard the vital oil line. both the military confrontation and the contention for bases in the indian ocean are intensifying. measures have been taken in the soviet union to ensure that sufficient troops, in addition to its 4.2 million regular army, are available at the outset of war. in the light of the experience gained in world war two, the soviet national economy is being put on a war footing. public opinion is being prepared for war. soviet party, government and army chieftains and newspapers are all crying for war. in may this year soviet defence minister a.a. grechko talked glibly about "perfecting the combat readiness of the armed forces." he even declared that soviet airborne troops were "able to land in the enemy rear" and that soviet warships "had sailed beyond the coastal waters and inland seas into the vast oceans of the world." in the united states, the war machine is also running at high speed. during the present economic crisis, only the war industry is flourishing both in production and marketing. a number of institutions are studying when and where war will break out, its scale, its grade, how it will be fought and how it will end.

with so much arms in their possession, the superpowers' hands will itch sooner or later. the danger of war increases as their arsenals swell. this is an obvious fact.

it must be pointed out that the increasing danger of war is an objective fact and failure to see this only aggravates the danger of war. at present, moscow is chanting loudly the "irreversibility of detente" and spreading illusions about peace with the sinister purpose of covering up its policy of expansion and blunting people's vigilance so that it may divide the western european countries, intensify its penetration and have a free hand to prepare for war. it was eager to hold the european security conference and boasted about its "success" only to make people have blind faith in "agreements" on international security, to make them believe that they can sleep in peace on a treaty and a heap of documents. after the conference, moscow declared that "political detente should be supplemented by military detente." what it calls "political detente"

means to consolidate its sphere of influence and forbid its adversary to lay hands on it; at the same time, backed by powerful military pressure and under the cover of "detente", to take advantage of the political, economic and other weak points as well as the social unrest of some west european countries to foster pro-soviet forces, to divide and weaken europe, squeeze the americans out and defeat the european countries one by one. a manifestation of this is the assertion made by moscow leaders and their propaganda machine after the european security conference that the time of "social revolution" is daily ripening in europe. what moscow calls "military detente" means arms reduction on the part of its adversary while its own arms expansion and war preparations continue under the smokescreen of "detente". if the brezhnev clique's deceptive preaching of "detente" is not thoroughly exposed, war will come much sooner.

when the imperialists prepare for war, they invariably cry out for "peace" and "friendship". there is no want of such examples in history. the early 1920's was a time when the imperialist powers were engaged in the most bitter arms race; it was also a time when diplomatic activities of "good will" and "peace" were the most feverish among them. in 1913 the imperialist powers of germany and britain reached a series of "peace" agreements and understanding, and in the following year the first world war broke out. in 1938-39, before he launched armed aggression against a neighbouring country, hitler invariably harangued vigorously about peace. the ink on the munich agreement was hardly dry before the second world war started on the western front.

those guilty of unleashing wars have been punished and those who went against the laws of development of objective reality ridiculed by history. millions upon millions of people have been educated in the process. war is inevitable in the era of imperialism, and is independent of man's will. since its social system has degenerated into that of social-imperialism and since it pursues a policy of world domination, the soviet union is bound to embark on the road of war adventure. moreover, governed by the law of unbalanced political and economic development of imperialism and with the growth of its strength, the soviet union has bigger ambition and become more adventuristic. this tendency has been mounting steadily. its economic plan for 1976 reveals its dogged intent of going full steam ahead with arms production next year in spite of the agricultural failure it suffered this year.

of course, in the present circumstances, world war will not necessarily break out at once. but the danger of war is truly growing. thus it is helpful to the people throughout the world by bringing home to them the truth about the situation so that they can be on their guard and get prepared. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in either case the international

situation will develop in a direction favourable to the people and the future of the world will be bright, so long as the world people are prepared against the growing danger of war.

CHINA AND AFRICA

African People Bring About Excellent Situation Through Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1975)

tremendous changes have taken place in africa this year, as a series of countries have won independence and the struggle against white racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is developing in depth in areas yet to win independence. the contradictions between the african people and the two superpowers have sharpened and their struggle against the two superpowers, particularly against soviet interference, subversion, plunder and divisive activities is gaining new momentum. the african people have won one victory after another in their struggle.

the collapse of the portuguese colonial system and the birth of a number of newly independent countries have pushed the national liberation movement in africa to a new stage. this is an outstanding feature of the excellent situation in africa this year. with mozambique, cape verde islands, comores, sao tome and principe and angola achieving independence one after another, the number of independent countries in the continent has raised to 47 from 42 last year. the national liberation struggle in areas yet to achieve independence is developing in depth. the zimbabwean people have stood a severe test by withstanding the evil blast of "detente". persevering in armed struggle and surmounting innumerable difficulties they have dealt a new blow at the white racist regime. with the tide of national liberation struggle surging southward, the racist southern african regimes are under an encirclement attack by the african states and people.

the african people have won these shining victories by persevering in unity and struggle, protracted armed struggle in particular. to win freedom and independence, the people of mozambique and angola have fought courageously against the portuguese colonialist troops for over 10 years, the people of cape verde islands, comores and sao tome and principe have waged an indomitable struggle, and the people of zimbabwe and namibia have been persisting in armed struggle ever since 1966. their struggles have won sympathy and support from the people in the

independent countries. united and militant, the african people have brought about an excellent situation on the coutinent. these facts have refuted the soviet revisionist fallacy that "detente and peaceful coexistence have created the preconditions for the victory of the national liberation movement" and also exposed their evil design to strangle the national liberation movement.

a zimbabwean freedom fighter put it well: "freedom and independence cannot be born in the ballot box, but on the battlefield."

the course of struggle in africa this year tells us that the advance of the liberation struggle is by no means all plain sailing. when the liberation movement was advancing southward in depth, the u.s. imperialists in order to preserve their vested interests instructed the white racists there to carry out a "detente" scheme, while the soviet revisionists took the opportunity to add fuel to the fire by blowing an evil gale of "detente" and chimed in with the worn-out racist tune, plotting to bury the zimbabwean national liberation struggle. after the people of angola have won the right to independence, the soviet social-imperialists have been striving to control this strategic area to serve their contention with the other superpower for global hegemony. they have resorted to divisive and disruptive activities against the angolan liberation organizations and african countries, thus plunging the angolan people into a fratricidal bloodbath. more and more people in africa and the world over are aware that the soviet revisionists are the arch-criminals who have stirred up and exacerbated the civil war in angola and undermined the african unity.

facts show that in order to win national liberation, the african people have to fight colonialism and, even more so, the superpowers. no force can hold back or change the african people's desire to strengthen their struggle in unity and the trend that africa will eventually be completely liberated, for they represent the orientation of historical development.

an excellent situation prevailed in the african people's anti-hegemonic struggle this year. the salient facts of the struggle are the soviet social-imperialists' repeated defeats in their plot to meddle with and divide the african countries and the continual unmasking of their renegade features. in the wake of the sharpened soviet-u.s. scramble for domination in the world and africa in recent years, the soviet social-imperialists have acted more covetously and blatantly in their infiltration and expansion in africa. their wanton intervention, subversion, plunder and splitting activities against african countries in the guise of "support" and "aid" have served to teach the african people in a negative way. more and more african countries and people have risen in struggle against the soviet social-imperialists and exposed their imperialist features. this trend is developing. the valiant african

people, giving fuller play to their daring revolutionary spirit, have waged a tit-for-tat struggle for many times in the last few months against the naked and despicable hegemonic acts of the soviet revisionists and successively frustrated their plots.

the soviet government issued a "special document" at the end of last july insisting by wielding its baton that the african summit conference act according to its dictate. the conference delegates renounced such sinister stuff as "detente" and "disarmament" preached by the soviet union and upheld the stand of opposing imperialism and colonialism and supporting the national liberation movement. they adopted resolutions emphasizing liquidation of the white racist regimes through armed struggle. this spelled ignominious defeat for moscow's schemes and upheld as well as reinforced africa's militant unity.

late october, the soviet revisionists sent a provocative message to zaire in an attempt to cover up its imperialist ambitions and intervention in angola. facing this colossus -- social-imperialism, zaire courageously lodged a strong protest against the soviet provocation and categorically rejected its intimidating message. zaire explicitly pointed out: "the soviet union is the root cause of the bloodbath in angola," and "the soviet union is an imperialist country under the signboard of socialism." the valiant rebuff of zaire has struck a powerful blow at the soviet revisionists.

in early november, the soviet government sent two messages to the current oau chairman ugandan president idi amin, trying to coerce him into giving up his just stand on the angolan problem and accepting the moscow dictate so as to legalize its intervention and divisive activities in angola. president amin has however withstood the soviet pressure, repeatedly reiterating the oau recognition of all the three angolan liberation organizations and opposition to foreign interference in african affairs. this attitude expresses the common aspirations of the broad masses of people in angola and africa as a whole.

the resolute struggle waged by the african countries and people in defiance of brute force has greatly heightened their own morale and deflated the arrogance of the soviet overlord. it is a reflection of the new awakening of the african people.

the deepening and constant development of the african people's anti-hegemonic struggle in the economic field is another feature of the excellent situation. together with the people in other parts of the third world, the african people have unfolded a fierce struggle against exploitation and plunder by imperialism, superpowers in particular, and for safeguarding their common interests. they demanded equitable prices for raw materials and the

elimination of the old international economic order turning the spearhead of their struggle at the two superpowers, the main protectors of the old order. this year witnessed a growing demand of the african peoples for the establishment of a new international economic order. the adoption of the resolution on the establishment of a new international economic order in kampala, capital of uganda, in july by representatives of more than 40 african independent countries fully demonstrated their determination to oppose superpower exploitation and plunder.

to effectively cope with the forcing down of prices of raw materials by the superpowers and shifting of their economic difficulties, the african raw material-producing countries and other relevant third world countries have organized themselves to wage a joint struggle in defiance of the two superpowers' obstruction and have made positive achievements. in the past few years, raw material-producing countries' organizations and regional economic cooperative organizations have been established one after another in the african continent. amid kremlin's abuses of "regionalism" and "economism", the inter-african organization of forestry economy and timber trade and the west african states economic community were set up last may. the emergence of these new vigorous things will surely further promote the african countries' struggle against hegemonism in the economic field and for the establishment of a new type of international economic relationship.

the african people clearly understand through long years of struggle that economic independence should be achieved in order to free themselves from imperialist and particularly superpower exploitation and plunder and consolidate political independence. while eradicating the imperialist and colonial influence in the economic field, many african countries have been vigorously developing the national economy by their own strength, refusing to be taken in by so-called "economic integration", "international division of labour" and "economic cooperation" advocated by social-imperialism. the african people have become increasingly aware from their experience of being exploited and from natural calamities that priority should be given to agriculture to increase grain production. without agricultural development they cannot solve the problem of food and clothes, nor can they get rid of superpower exploitation and control. the african and other third world countries are victims of the big soviet grain purchases from the international market and the subsequent drastic rise in food prices. the soviet union has for years been stepping up arms expansion and war preparations while purchasing grains abroad to make up serious grain shortages following deteriorating agriculture and years of poor harvests at home. having suffered from this soviet practice, the african countries are all the more underlining the

urgency of developing agriculture and increasing food production through self-reliance. there comes the call: "we are determined to rely on our own strength and strive hard to provide our own needs." this year, many african countries have taken effective measures to strengthen irrigation works and develop agriculture. by persisting in the policy of self-reliance, ghana and sudan have in the main achieved self-sufficiency in grain, and many other african countries have raised the rate of self-sufficiency in that aspect. all this has eloquently proved that it is entirely possible for the african countries to rely on themselves in developing agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in grain.

learning from the positive and negative experience in the political, military and economic struggle in the passing year, the african people have come to understand: they have won significant victories, but the enemy will not reconcile himself to defeat. there will be more difficulties, even twists and turns on the road of their advance. they are convinced that so long as they persist in unity and in struggle they will certainly triumph over all enemy schemes, surmount various difficulties and seize new and greater victories.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Returns to Peking from Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1975)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and his party returned here by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to burma.

they were greeted at the airport by yao yi-lin and chai shu-fan, vice-ministers of foreign trade, and tu yu-yun, assistant minister.

present were burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy here.

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

Government Delegation of Democratic Republic of East Timor Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1975)

the government delegation of the democratic republic of east timor led by rogerio tiago de fatima lobato, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the national liberation army, arrived in peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to china by invitation.

among those greeting the delegation at the airport were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the department of asian affairs; and yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Leader of Government Delegation of East Timor

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung held talks here this afternoon with rogerio tiago de fatima lobato, leader of the government delegation of the democratic republic of east timor, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the national liberation army.

taking part in the talks on the east timor side was ambassador roque felix de jesus rodrigues, member of the delegation.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Government Delegation of Democratic Republic of East Timor

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the government delegation of the democratic republic of east timor led by rogerio tiago de fatima lobato, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the national liberation army.

speaking at the banquet, chiao kuan-hua extended warm welcome to the distinguished east timorese guests on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: "the people of east timor waged a long, unyielding and heroic struggle to shake off the yoke of portuguese colonialism and win national independence and liberation. under the leadership of fretilin, they proclaimed independence and established the democratic republic of east timor on november 28 this year. this is an important victory in the east timorese people's struggle for independence, and the chinese government and people extend to you warm congratulations."

the chinese foreign minister said: "just as the east timorese people were celebrating their independence, the indonesian government, on fabricated pretexts, opposed their struggle for independence and brazenly launched a large-scale armed invasion into east timor on december 7 in an attempt to put down their patriotic forces and realize its long-harboured ambition to annex east timor. the chinese government and people strongly condemn the indonesian government for this act of aggression. the chinese government reiterates the demand that the indonesian government withdraw forthwith and unconditionally all its armed forces from east timor and desist from all interference in the affairs of east timor. at present, the east timorese people, holding high the banner of 'independence or death', are fighting courageously to defend their national independence against the invading indonesian forces. the chinese government and people firmly support their just struggle." he expressed his belief that the east timorese people, with their glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression, would surely win the final victory of national independence so long as they persevered in self-reliance and hard struggle and persisted in a protracted armed struggle.

entrusted by delegation leader lobato, delegation member roque felix de jesus rodrigues, east timorese ambassador to mozambique, spoke at the banquet. he said: indonesian expansionists invaded east timor in an attempt to frustrate the will of the east timorese people at the moment when the east timorese

people proclaimed their independence. but the east timorese people are determined to resist all oppression and outside aggression.

he said: fretilin represents the will of the east timorese people and its goal is to realize national independence and the liberation of the people. we have come to see that only through organized revolutionary violence can we wipe out the enemy of the people. the present situation has proved that the organized people are invincible. to resist the collaboration of all reactionary forces, we should unite with all the progressive forces and strengthen what we have won. the revolutionary forces are sure to win -- this is the objective law independent of man's will. he expressed the belief that colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism of all shades and indonesian expansionism are bound to be defeated.

han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Health Minister Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1975)

jemal abdul kadir, leader of the health delegation of the ethiopian provisional military government and minister of public health, gave a return banquet here this evening.

among those present at the banquet were liu hsiang-ping and chien hsin-chung, chinese minister and vice-minister of public health, and li heng, deputy director of the department of african affairs of the foreign ministry.

present were mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy here, and his wife, and delegation members.

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets Health Delegation of Ethiopian Provisional Military Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1975)

wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the health delegation of the provisional military government of ethiopia led by jemal abdul kadir, minister of public health.

present on the occasion was mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy here.

present were chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health, and hsueh kung-cho and li heng, leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Theatrical Artistes' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1975)

the japanese theatrical artistes' delegation led by koreya senda left here for home by plane today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang chi, chen chi-tung, tsao yu and sun ping-hua, leading members of departments concerned, and literary and art workers in the chinese capital.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, changchun and shanghai, visited the china peking opera troupe and the changchun film studio, and attended theatrical performances. the japanese friends also had discussions with chinese literary and art workers.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Mexican
Under-secretary of Foreign Affairs Gonzalez

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with mexican under-secretary of foreign affairs ruben gonzalez sosa and other mexican friends, and mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano who will soon leave here for home at the end of his term of office.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, chen teh-ho and fu shun-ho, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang.

the mexican under-secretary of foreign affairs is on his way to hanoi.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Reception
Marking Birthday of His Majesty King Birendra

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1975)

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the birthday of his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal.

among the guests were chen hsi-lien, chinese vice-premier; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; peng teh-ching, vice-minister of communications; lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Lhasa Reception Marks Birthday of His Majesty King Birendra of Nepal

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 29, 1975)

consul-general zonden ukyab and consul bishnu man shrestha of the consulate-general of nepal in lhasa gave a reception here this evening to mark the birthday of his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned of the tibet autonomous region, the tibet military area command of the chinese people's liberation army and lhasa city yang tsung-hsin, wang chu-chuan, chen ching-po and nanje.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Speed-skaters Leave Changchun for Peking

(NCNA-English Changchun, Dec. 28, 1975)

the romanian speed-skating team led by nicolae postolache wound up its friendly tour of kirin province and left here for peking today.

the romanian speed-skaters arrived in kirin province from harbin on december 13 and had a contest with the speed-skating team of the chinese people's liberation army on december 18 in kirin city. the contest included women's 500 and 1,500 metres events and men's 500 and 3,000 metres races.

during its stay in changchun, the guest team had a friendly contest with the kirin provincial speed-skating team on december 26 and 27 and was warmly applauded by more than 20,000 spectators.

hsu chao-chang, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and tsui chih-ho, vice-chairman of the changchun city revolutionary committee, met the leader of the romanian team and the skaters of both sides and saw the contest.

joint training sessions and friendly contests between the skaters of the two countries promoted their friendship and helped them learn from each other. this reflected the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania.

the romanian skaters also took time out to visit a factory and a sports school in the province.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Released Soviet Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter Crew Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1975)

the released crew members of the soviet armed reconnaissance helicopter, captain a.s. kurbatov, lieutenant a.f. uskov and junior lieutenant v.g. buchelnikov, left peking for home by plane on december 29, 1975. representative of the foreign ministry yu hung-liang, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs, and comrades li hui-chin, wang kang-hua and tung pu-ming went to see them off at the airport. soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov and other diplomats of the embassy were also present at the airport to see them off. before their departure for home, captain kurbatov and the other two crew members visited a factory, a people's commune and sites of historical or scenic interest in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Tanzanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met new ambassador of the united republic of tanzania to china job malecela lusinde here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND US

Former US President Nixon's Daughter and Husband Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1975)

julie nixon eisenhower, daughter of former u.s. president richard nixon, and her husband david eisenhower arrived in peking by air this morning on a visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states, chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, of the foreign ministry, and madame chu lin.

huang chen gave a banquet in their honour this evening. vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung was present.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22161

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X761231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680